

THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR AUGUST, 1814.

NATIONAL

AND

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, PROSPECTIVE & RETROSPECTIVE.

OFFICIAL PROJECT OF A CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED NETHERLANDS, TRANSLATED FROM THE DUTCH ORIGINAL, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[This Constitution, proposed for the government of the people formerly known under the name of the SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES, and since subjugated by French conquest, and detention, was circulated very extensively, for the information of the public:—it was also submitted to the discussion and deliberation of an extraordinary assembly, called for the purpose, by whom it was approved and ratified, by a decisive and satisfactory majority. It has since been acted on, and now forms the fundamental basis of the Sovereignty of the Netherlands.]

JOHN de Witt, (one of the most famous and most capable of the Dutch Statesmen) in his introduction to the Government of the United Provinces, affirms, without reserve, that the best government is that, where the well or ill being of the governor necessarily accompanies the well or ill being of the subject:—not that where the well or ill being of the subject depends on the personal character of the governor. Admitting this, his inference that therefore a republic must be the most beneficial form of government, does not inevitably follow; for the anxieties, and difficulties of the most despotic monarch, when things go ill, are severe in pro-

portion to his keen sense of disappointment; and the acerbities of shame and vexation afflict him most deeply, whatever countenance he may preserve in public. In limited monarchies, the interests of the sovereign are so intimately blended with those of his people, that it is not possible, the chief of the community should be unaffected by the adversities or prosperities of the body over which he reigns. That then is the best constitution, which most closely unites the fate of Prince and people, which rewards the first public officer of the state, by an ample share of *real* glory, in return for his services;—of *real* honour, not bestowed in a niggardly manner, but freely and fully;—nor soon forgotten or withered, but confidential, frank and permanent. It is, however, worse than nugatory to install an illustrious personage, to assign him duties, and to demand his discharge of those duties, while at the same time the power to perform acts which are included in those duties is withheld from him. There are a thousand acts naturally flowing from the exercise of his office, which must be rather understood than expressed, which are rather conceded than stipulated, which are rather *proprieties* than absolute enactments, as appertaining to his dignity,—to his dignity, for the welfare of his people. And here lies the difficulty of forming a perfect government; of guarding against tyranny on the one hand, and impotence on the other. The tyrant claims every thing as a right inseparable from his prerogative: the stiff republican refuses the most necessary powers to the most necessary officer. One centers all—more than all—in himself, that he may feel himself sovereign, and experience no

check in the execution of his intentions, good or bad; while the nominal prince fears to indulge his wishes, however benevolent, lest he meet with some cross purpose in those, who rather play him off as a puppet to be stared at, than follow him as their leader, or obey him as their superior. Hard case of human wit and wisdom! Not a step can be taken without hazard; not an opinion can be proposed, without furnishing arguments against itself; not a principle can be laid down without risque of being carried to excess:—and in government, as in every thing else, the maxim holds good, *summum jus, summa injuria.*

We are not to lose sight of this in our reflections on the plans of government, which have lately met our eyes as *renovations* in Europe. We are not to set up an ideal image of perfection, and condemn without measure or mercy, that **CONSTITUTION** which is not its counterpart. It were unjust to the labours of wise and able and honest men, adopted after due deliberation; it were fitting to our opinion—as Procrustes the tyrant to his bed, the dimensions of other mens' minds, and forcing them to a prescribed length and breadth, fatal to their very existence. He who has done the best that circumstances allowed, though he has not done all that might be desired, is entitled to praise in the ordinary affairs of life, and wherefore should the statesman be denied his due share of praise, in his still more important line of action, because he has accomplished only so much, and has felt the imposing power of impracticability in his endeavours to do more? Such should be our candour towards *every* reviving organization of public authority; such our impartiality, by which we are not called to sacrifice our judgment, though we may be induced by such, and other considerations, to suspend it.

No competent statesman will lose sight of principles or prejudices, current among the people whom it is his lot to govern; and though it may be his duty to improve an opportunity to the utmost, yet he will not employ violence, or admit of hurry, in the accomplish-

ment of what he has a prospect of effecting by mildness, and patience. If this be true in reference to nations in general, it is especially true in reference to the people of Holland, who are themselves never in a hurry, who pursue their object always with steadiness, but rarely with vivacity, and are more distinguished by persevering adherence to old customs, than by prompt adoption of new devices, from whatever quarter proposed to their acceptance.

In order, therefore to form a fair estimate of what the present constitution of Holland *is*, we must form some acquaintance, however slight, with the former constitution of Holland *was*.

The association usually known among us under the appellation of the Dutch government, was not a body constituted after any preconceived theory, but was the offspring of accident and necessity. From time immemorial, the ancient foresters had formed the Netherlands into independent provinces, each of which performed various acts of sovereignty,—as the election of its own magistrates, its civil judicature, the imposition of its own taxes, &c. Though united under one head in the house of Burgundy, yet these provinces retained the memory of their ancient distinctions, and continued to be known as the *seventeen provinces of the Netherlands*. Charles V. left them to his son Philip II. in peace, and prosperity; but the violence of their sovereign in support of catholicism, alienated the hearts of the people, and they threw off his yoke. After a long and desperate war, seven of these provinces established their independence, and formed one government, calling themselves the United Provinces. But the bond of their union, if it were equal at first (which it was not,) could not remain so, they would acquire different degrees of strength, of wealth, of influence; their interests might clash; they might therefore in council counteract each other, and thus their union would prove no better than “the baseless fabric of a vision.” Prince Maurice of Orange, the head of their confederacy, was sensible of this defect, and (as is usually supposed,) intended that his family should be in future ages, a kind

of counterpoise, necessary to the safe and steady performance of the state machine. He was elected Stadholder, but was assassinated (1584,) before affairs were settled. The States of Holland elected his son, their Stadholder; and thus the Stadholderate being confessedly *elective*: his descendants sometimes enjoyed the office, sometimes not. Not only were the United Provinces a confederacy of independent states, but each province contained in itself a number of independent republics. The General Council of the whole, though the highest deliberative assembly, could execute no affair of moment, without referring the question to each of the provinces, and each of the provinces required the opinion of every city (or republic,) of which it was composed. That this was the readiest way to obtain a rapid unanimity, without which, such important acts as concerned the whole community would have been illegal—none will affirm. It could not but occasion delay, and not seldom were the most able servants of the republic obliged to act, and trust to the votes that should *afterwards* justify their presumption. Nor was this all, for the established officers of the States General, or supreme council, though the servants of that body were obliged, on matters requiring secrecy, to commit themselves to the hazard of events, by concealing from a body too numerous to be entrusted, negotiations of the utmost consequence, till they were matured to such a degree, as to render their communication no longer injurious;—and this in direct contravention of their oath of office.

Was it possible to devise a Constitution more favourable to the generation and increase of party and faction? Was it possible to hope for any thing beyond a superficial or nominal unanimity, in a government partitioned, and with powers so divided and descending, when the *Veto* of any one state was fatal to the proposition under discussion!

Placed in the highest rank of dignity, it was natural that the house of Orange should expect to receive the Stadholdership. But this was always a question of party. The Orangeists went so far

as to think it his due; the staunch republicans on the contrary, denied the utility of the office, and wished its abrogation. Hence *pro* and *con*, in every degree of debate, discussion, animosity, and party spleen, if not malice and violence.

If we trace a question from the States General to the provinces,—each of the seven; from each of the provinces to the cities entitled to a voice, what a labyrinth of political party! Hence the head of the house of Orange was not seldom obliged to his alliances for additional strength to his interest; and the son in law of the king of England, or the brother in law of the king of Prussia, became a person of greater consequence in some respects than the natural-born Hollander, a subject of the states, it is true, but still the first in rank, and (properly) in influence and importance.

Not to pursue this train of thought any further, we now direct our attention to existing circumstances as they concern the Constitution of the United Netherlands.

It may be considered as eventually a fortunate circumstance for the House of Orange, that Buonaparte assigned a King to Holland in the person of his brother Louis; and that Louis, not wholly proof against some “compunctions visitings of nature,” was unable to carry into effect his Tyrant Brother’s orders. This instance proves beyond denial that the republicans, however restive, could nevertheless endure royalty, and could even become accustomed to it; while the contributions forced from them under Napoleon equally demonstrate their ability to support the Royal station in proper splendour. The basis of the Constitution before us, therefore, is, the Sovereignty of the House of Orange: “which is, and remains vested in his Royal Highness William Frederick, Prince of Orange Nassau, to be possessed by him and his lawful descendants, in hereditary succession.”

Thus are for ever cut off all the uncertainties and contingencies attendant on an elective Sovereignty; which indeed, after all, was no Sovereignty, neither in name, nor in truth. The limitations of the descent of this hereditary dignity,

with its duties and privileges, occupy *fifty one* articles in the Constitution before us: as they are simply such as belong to all stations of supremacy, we have thought it sufficient to insert the oaths of office, with such articles as direct the nomination of the Sovereign's council.

Then follow the description of the States General, with their formation and character; also the names and proportion of representatives furnished by each of the *NINE* provinces now forming the general body, and consociating in the same assembly.

Subsequently is directed in the third place the formation of "States in the Provinces or districts." These are to act under the commission of the Sovereign Prince. The provinces also retain an order of nobility, or knighthood; the individuals of which receive investiture from the Sovereign. A further distribution of power resides in the cities; which annually fill up vacancies in the magistracy,--and in the colleges, or Courts of Electors; the votes to be collected, not in a popular assembly, but from house to house.

It appears, then, that the citizens elect the States of the provinces;--the States of the provinces "elect the members of the assembly of the States General, in or out of their assembly; and as far it is possible from all the places of their provinces or districts." Thus the States General (or Parliament) do not come as it were, into immediate contact with the public at large, but are elected at one remove from the commonalty.

How far this practice may be thought favourably of among ourselves, we cannot presume to affirm: we are so accustomed to speak of Constituents and Representatives, and to the *delights* of popular election, that nothing seems to us to equal them; and we can only refer the experiment to the decision of time. This, however, is certain, that it is the opposite to *universal suffrage*; the idol of some politicians: for even the citizens who elect their provincial authorities, are to be qualified, by the payment of a certain sum *per annum* in direct taxes.

On the establishment of Courts of Justice, and the administration of equal laws, we have no remarks to make: that is rather an anarchy than a government in which such an indispensable article is omitted. The intervention of a jury is dispensed with; how properly it is not for us to say; but we have a pleasure in observing, that the heads of ministerial departments are expressly deemed "amenable to the high council for every misdemeanor committed by them in the exercise of their functions." Nor can we withhold our applause from the truly British principle of the non-renewal of the judges from office, except by request, or by culpability.

Taxes are to be levied by the States General, and the Prince, "conjointly;" the Finances are to be annually reported. The Dykes are to be the subjects of a special department. Public worship, and Religion, is placed last: all religions are equally tolerated, equally protected, and equally susceptible of civil office and dignity.

The formation of Constitutions, should not be a daily recurrence. Opportunities for this species of Legislation are, and ought to be rare, very rare. Such arrangements ought to be definitive and settled, so far as human power can govern. There is, however, reserved in this Constitution, a power for revising and improving it, after a three years' trial. If at that time further explanation (or improvement) shall be necessary, a special assembly shall be convoked for the purpose, by the Sovereign Prince.

This we consider as a dictate of wisdom: it is saying in other words, "we have done all that circumstances allow us to do, at the present; but, fallible men, as we are! our intentions may fail; or our judgment may err: let time and experience correct our errors." Very different this, from the fixed--the eternally fixed, and immutable Constitutions formed for the French people, during the reign of terror. They have fledged away, we augur better of this. It seems to have given satisfaction to the Sovereign Prince, who has expressed his approbation in the following rational and manly terms.

After a careful examination of this work, we have given it our approbation. But this does not satisfy our heart. It respects the concerns of the whole Netherlands. The whole Dutch people must be recognized in this important work. That people must receive the strongest possible assurance, that their dearest interests are sufficiently attended to therein; that religion, as the fountain of all good, is thereby honoured and maintained, and religious freedom disturbed by nothing of temporal concern; but secured in the most ample manner; that the education of youth, and the spread of scientific knowledge, shall be attended to by the government, and freed from all those vexatious regulations which oppress the genius and subdue the spirit; that personal freedom shall no longer be an empty name, and dependent on the caprices of a suspicious and crafty police; that an impartial administration of justice, guided by fixed principles, secure to every man his property; that commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, be no longer obstructed, but have free course, like rich springs of public and private prosperity; that, therefore, no restraint be imposed on the domestic economy of the higher and lower classes of the state, but that they be conformable to the general laws and the general government; that the movements of the general government be not palsied by too great a zeal for local interests, but rather receive from it an additional impulse; that the general laws, by means of an harmonious co-operation of the two principal branches of the government, be founded on the true interests of the state; that the finances, and the arming of the people, the main pillars of the body politic, be placed in that central point, upon which the greatest and most invaluable privilege of every free people,—*their independence*,—may be firmly fixed.

We trust, and heartily wish, that this good opinion of the Sovereign, who is to give effect to the Constitution of which he is the head, will prove to have been well founded, and will be amply justified by events: not merely by prosperity resulting from the general happiness of Europe and the world, but by that facility of execution, that property of attracting affection and goodwill from the people, which shall enable it to *execute itself*—the best property of any law! until at length, it shall have conciliated the *prejudices* of the subject—prejudices originating in experience of the past, and implying dependence on the future.

HEADS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS.

OF THE SOVEREIGN PRINCE

In accepting the government, the sovereign prince shall take the following oath in the assembly of the states general:—

"I swear that, first above all things, I shall observe and maintain the constitution of the United Netherlands; and farther, that I shall promote, to the utmost of my power, the independency of the state, and the liberty and the prosperity of the inhabitants.

“So truly help me Almighty God.”

After the above oath has been taken, the sovereign prince shall be invested by the states general, with the following solemn declaration:

" In virtue of the constitution of this state, we swear fealty to you, and receive you as the sovereign prince of the United Netherlands; we swear that we will preserve and maintain your high and sovereign prerogatives; that we will be faithful and serviceable to you in the defence of your person and state, and further, to do whatever is the bounden duty of good and loyal states general to do.

"So truly help us Almighty God."

The sovereign prince shall be sworn in the city of Amsterdam, as being the capital, where also his investiture by the states general shall take place.

After this oath and investiture shall be made known by the sovereign prince to the states of the provinces or districts, they shall pay homage to him in the following terms:—

"We swear that we will ever prove
loyal and faithful to you, the lawful sove-
reign prince of the United Netherlands, in
the defence of your person and state,

" That, in pursuance of the obligations prescribed to us by the constitution, we will obey the orders transmitted to us by you, or on your part; that, further, we will help and assist all your servants and counsellors in the execution of the same, and, further, do whatever it is the bounden duty of loyal subjects to their sovereign prince.

So truly help us Almighty God.'

All the deeds of the sovereign dignity are issued by the sovereign prince, after having made them a subject of deliberation in the council of state.

He alone decides, and communicates every resolution to the council.

The writs shall commence thus:—

The sovereign prince of the United Netherlands, having heard the council of state, &c.—

The members of this council are to be elected, if possible, from all the provinces or districts: the sovereign prince nominates them to the number not exceeding twelve, and dismisses them at pleasure; and, deeming it necessary, he appoints one of the secretaries of state as vice-president to the council of state.

The sovereign prince nominates (should such be his good pleasure) extraordinary counsellors of state, in equal numbers as the common counsellors, but without a salary—and either assembles them in the council, or consults their opinion out of the same, as he shall think proper.

The sovereign prince appoints ministerial departments, and nominates their chiefs, and dismisses them at pleasure.

Deeming it necessary, he calls one or more of them to assist at the deliberations of the council of state.

He is further authorized to appoint a Board of Trade, and of the colonies.

The sovereign prince possesses exclusively the supreme authority over the colonies, and possessions of the state, in other quarters of the globe.

In him alone, save his communicating the same to the states general, is vested the right of concluding and ratifying alliances and treaties: to him, accordingly, appertains the direction of foreign relations, besides the appointment and recall of ambassadors and consuls.

The sovereign prince disposes of the fleets and armies. All the military officers receive their appointment from him; and, if there are existing motives, he allows them a pension, or gives them their discharge.

The sovereign prince has the supreme direction of the finances: he regulates the allowances of all courts and officers of the state, which are paid from the public treasury, and places them on the budget of the wants of the state.

The sovereign prince possesses the right of the mint, and the supreme direction of the same.

He is authorized to have his effigies struck on the coins.

The sovereign prince confers the rank of nobility.

The sovereign prince has a right to pro-

pose laws, and other propositions, to the states general; as also to approve or to disapprove of the propositions made to him by the states general.

The sovereign prince decides all differences which may arise between two or more provinces, or districts, if he cannot amicably terminate them.

The sovereign prince grants reprieves, abolition, and remission of punishment, after having consulted with the high court of the United Netherlands.

OF THE STATES GENERAL.

The states general represent the whole nation of Netherland.

The nation of Netherland consists of the inhabitants of the nine following provinces or districts, which at present constitute the territory of the United Netherlands in Europe, viz.—

Gelderland,	Overyssel,
Holland,	Groningen,
Zeeland,	Brabant,
Utrecht,	and
Friesland,	Drenthe.

The assembly of the states general consists of fifty-five members.

These are nominated by the states of the above-mentioned provinces or districts, in the following proportions:

From Gelderland	6	From Overyssel	4
— Holland	22	— Groningen	4
— Zeeland	3	— Brabant	7
— Utrecht	3	— Drenthe	1
— Friesland	5		

They keep sessions during three years; annually one-third of them resign their seats, according to a list to be made for that purpose: the first resignation is to take place on the 1st of November, 1817.

The members, who have resigned, are immediately eligible again.

It is reserved for the sovereign prince afterwards to propose a law, which shall secure to the nobility, or to the body of knights of each province or district, a proportional participation in the numbers of the states general, at least one-fourth of the total number.

As members of the assembly of the states general are, exclusively, eligible, Netherlanders, having attained the full age of thirty years and above, and being inhabitants of the province or district from which they are elected, they may not be related to each other nearer than in the third degree of affinity.

The members of the states general cannot at the same time be members of any court of judicature, or of the chamber of accounts, nor bear any office that is accountable to the state.

The members of the provincial states, being called in the states general, cease to be members of the provincial states.

Naval and military officers, whose rank is inferior to that of head-officer, are not eligible for the states general.

None of the other high officers of the state are excluded from this election.

The members of this assembly receive an annual income of 2500l.

Entering on their functions, each, according to the religious persuasion which he professes, shall take the following oath:—

“I swear (promise) first, and above all, to observe and maintain the constitution of the United Netherlands; that I will promote, to the utmost of my power, the independency of the state, and the liberty and prosperity of its inhabitants, without considering any provincial, or any other interest, but that of the public at large.

“So truly help me Almighty God.”

They are admitted to this oath, after having previously taken the following purificatory oath:—

“I swear (declare) that, in order to be elected as a member of the assembly of the states general, I have neither directly or indirectly promised or given, nor will promise or give to any person, either in or out of government, any presents or gifts, under any denomination or pretence whatever.

“I swear, (promise) that I will literally comply with the contents of the edict, decreed by the states general on the 10th December, 1715, against the giving or accepting of prohibited donations, gifts, and presents.

“So truly help me Almighty God.”

The states general assemble at least once every year, and, further, on the convocation of the sovereign prince, as often as he shall judge necessary. Their ordinary session is opened on the first Monday in November.

The direction of the assembly of the states general is intrusted to a president, elected by the sovereign prince, from a nomination of three members, made by them, and that during the period from the opening to the closing of the session.

The states general have the appointment of their recorder.

The assembly of the states general terminate all affairs by the majority of votes.

THE STATES OF THE PROVINCES OR DISTRICTS.

Their formation shall be regulated, according to this constitution, by the sovereign prince, who appoints a commission in each province or district, who are to offer him their advice in this respect.

In all the provinces or districts, there shall be commissaries or agents of the sovereign prince, under such a denomination as he shall think proper, to whom he shall communicate such instructions, as he shall deem necessary, for the execution of that authority with which he is invested by this constitution.

These commissaries are to preside in the assemblies of the states, and also in such courts as may be appointed by them, agreeably to what is stipulated in Art. 93.

In the provinces or districts, there shall exist a nobility or orders of knighthood, the institutions of which shall be regulated by them in such a manner as they shall deem necessary, save what has been prescribed by this constitution; and the sovereign prince, having approved of these, shall confirm them.

In all the cities there shall be introduced colleges, or courts of electors, such as were wont to exist formerly in many cities; they are to be convoked once every year by the magistrates exclusively, for the purpose of filling the vacancies that may have taken place, during that interval in the magistracy, with properly qualified persons.

The vacancies in the colleges or courts of electors are to be filled by the majority of votes of the citizens, who pay, in the direct or immediate taxes, a certain sum, which is to be stipulated by the regulations in every city. Each of these citizens signifies his vote once every year, in a properly signed and sealed note, which shall be collected at their respective houses on the part of the magistrates.

The states of the provinces or districts assemble, at least, once in every year, and besides, as often as they shall be convoked by the sovereign prince.

They propose the expenses of their administration to the sovereign prince, who, having approved of them, places them in the budget of the expenditure of the state.

In the assembly of the states of the provinces or districts is vested the right of electing the members of the assembly of

the states general, in or out of their assembly; and, as far as it is possible, from all the places of their provinces or districts.

The same states are charged with the execution of the laws and orders respecting the promotion of religion, public education, and the administration of the poor; the encouragement of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and trade; and respecting all other matters, concerning the interests of the public, which are addressed to them for that purpose by the sovereign prince.

They are to take due care, that the *passage through, the exportation to, or the importation from any other provinces or districts, experience no obstacles, in so far as the general laws have made no particular proviso in those respects.*

They endeavour to settle amicably all the differences that may arise between cities, manors, districts, and villages; if they cannot succeed in this, they refer the cause to the decision of the sovereign prince.

They are not allowed to pass a decree contrary to the general laws, or to the general interests of the United Netherlands; and, should this actually take place, the sovereign prince is authorized to suspend those decrees, and to render them of none effect.

The magistrates of cities, districts, manors, and villages, agreeably to the contents of their instructions, have the management of the domestic concerns of these places, and draw up the requisite and local regulations accordingly.

These regulations are not, however, to be contrary to the general laws, or to the general interest of the inhabitants at large.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

There shall be instituted a supreme court of judicature, bearing the name of High Council of the United Netherlands, the members of which are to be taken, if possible from all the provinces or districts.

The members of the assembly of the states general, the heads of the ministerial departments, the members of the council of state, the commissioners of the sovereign prince in the provinces or districts, are amenable to the high council for every misdemeanour committed by them in the exercise of their functions. An action can, however, never be entered against them, in this respect, unless the assembly of the states general shall grant a special leave to that effect.

The high council judges in all actions in which the sovereign prince, the members of his house, or the state appear as defendants.

The members and ministers of the high council, and the provincial courts of judicature, as also the attorneys general for the same, are appointed for life.

The period of administration for all the other judges shall be appointed by law.

No judge can be discharged from his office, during the period of his administration, but at his own request, or by judicial sentence.

OF THE FINANCES.

The sovereign prince and the states general conjointly are alone and exclusively authorized to levy and regulate the taxes.

The public debt shall annually be taken into consideration, for the promotion of the interests of the creditors of the state.

There shall exist a general chamber of accounts, in order annually to inspect and liquidate the accounts of the different ministerial departments, and also to inspect the accounts of all who are particularly accountable to the state; all this according to such instructions as shall be stipulated by law.

The members of this chamber of accounts are, if possible, to be elected from all the provinces.

In occurring vacancies, the states general send a nomination of three persons to the sovereign prince, that a choice may thence be made.

OF THE DEFENCE OF THE STATE.

Excepting (Besides) the regular naval and military force, there shall be a permanent national militia, of which, in peaceable times, one-fifth part shall be annually released, and replaced by others to the same number. This militia is to be formed, as much as possible, of volunteers, or else by drawing of lots, among the unmarried inhabitants, from eighteen to twenty-two years. Those who have received their discharge, can, on no pretence whatever, be called to any other service, excepting to that of the *trainbands*, of which mention is to be made hereafter.

In usual times the militia are to assemble once every year, in order to be exercised in the use of arms during the space of one month, or thereabouts; it being, however, reserved to the sovereign prince to keep one-fourth of the total number collected

together, whenever he may deem this necessary, for the interest of the state.

If it might be necessary, in extraordinary circumstances, or when the dangers of war threaten the state, to call together, and to keep united, the whole militia force, this shall be accompanied with an extraordinary convocation of the states-general should they not be assembled, that they may be informed of this; and that the further relative measures may be concerted with them.

OF PUBLIC WORSHIP, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR.

The Christian reformed religion is that of the sovereign prince.

All existing religions shall be equally protected. Those who profess these religions shall enjoy the same civil privileges, and have an equal right to hold dignities, offices, and charges.

The public exercise of all religions shall be tolerated, in so far as they shall not be deemed to interrupt the public order and peace.

To the Christian reformed church shall be secured, from the public treasury, the continuance of the payment of such salaries, pensions, and of such sums destined for the maintenance of widows, children, schools, and academies, as were formerly paid to its ministers, either directly from the public treasury, or from the revenues of ecclesiastical property, or local revenues set aside for that purpose.

The other persuasions shall also enjoy the continuation of those supplies which have latterly been granted to them from the public treasury.

The necessities of those persuasions that have hitherto received no supplies, or less sufficient supplies from the public treasury, may be provided for by the sovereign prince in concert with the states general, on a reasonable application having been made to that effect.

Besides the right and the obligation of the sovereign prince to take such inspections into all religious persuasions as shall be deemed essential for the interest of the state, he has a special right to investigate the regulations respecting the institutions of those persuasions, which, in conformity to one of the above articles, enjoy any payment or supplies from the public treasury.

The present state of the Greek church in Russia, or a Summary of Christian Divinity, by Platon, late Metropolitan of Moscow. Translated from the Slavonian, &c. By Robert Pinkerton. 8vo. pp. 359, price 9s. Edinburgh. Waugh and Innes: Seeley, London. 1814.

Events of the greatest interest to the European community, and to the world at large, have given to Russia an importance—not to say a preponderancy, which extends to whatever belongs to her. She meets the political eye in a station that must appear incredibly *forward* to those acquainted with her history, and who know at what a short distance of time her intercourse with the west was little better than a blank. The discovery of a passage to Archangel by sea, did somewhat toward importing European ideas into Russia; the personal exertions of Czar Peter did more: and the establishment of the court and the capital on the Baltic, completed that intercourse, which, otherwise, had never attained its present maturity and importance.

What Russia can do in self-defence, what are her powers in arms, the world has witnessed, and hailed with undissembled joy: but, hitherto, her progress in the sciences, in morals, in exertions of mind, has but slightly affected the public of other countries. It is extremely probable, that a new scene is opening, in which these will be prominent; that the intellectual faculties of Russia are about to justify their claims to consideration, and to form one of those pillars on which national reputation may securely rest. The Empress Catherine II. did all in her power, by attracting men of science and learning around her court, to cultivate the Russian mind; they were mostly of the French school; at present Frenchmen are out of favour; and the prospect is so much the brighter. The present emperor fosters learning in all its branches; and his subjects are more than ever convinced of its advantages and its importance.

Whether this conjecture be well or ill founded, the religious principles of a country so extensive must be at all times

interesting; but they increase in interest beyond calculation, if what we have hinted should be justified by the event. What has been the belief or the practice of the establishment in Russia, is comparatively of small consequence, when what is, and what is likely to be, are under consideration. The government takes every mean to increase its population, to disseminate instruction among its people, to furnish them with teachers of various descriptions, and by the slow and silent but gradual operation of knowledge, to prepare and fit them for a state of civil liberty. They have long been Russians—bye and bye they will be men: they have been slaves, and slaves they still are; but this designation they will not for ever retain.

A people which in a state of barbarism receives the truths of Christianity, has every thing to unlearn. Ages will elapse before the adhesions of its former condition are removed, and the simple gospel prevails in its purity. The most offensive of its practices may be discontinued, the most perverting of its principles may be renounced, yet there will remain a leaven both of principle and practice, that pervades the community, and shews itself by its effects throughout many successive generations. Russia furnishes an instance of this. It was not till the middle of the tenth century that civilization was introduced among her people, together with Christianity. In 955 the grand Princess Olga visited Constantinople, and being honourably received by the then reigning Emperor Constantine IV. was instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, and baptized into its faith, by the name of Helena. Her grandson Vladimir adopted the same profession, and was baptized in 988. His people followed his example. The new religion being received from Greece, the rites of the church were Greek, as a matter of course. All that could be expected from the new converts was, that they should preserve unimpaired what they had received from these spiritual guides; that they should continue steadfast in the faith of their ancestors. This they have done, generally, although in some particulars they have suffered from the sophistry of the

Romish communion, and now hold what the primitive churches of the Greeks, most assuredly did not hold, nor indeed so much as dream of, till the days of ignorance and superstition. From the consequences of those days the Greek church is slowly emerging. That part of it which is settled in Russia, makes progress; and we feel a sincere satisfaction in stating that the contents of this volume are nearer to the truth, than might have been expected by the best informed.

Distinctions must, in justice, be made between the principles avowed, and the practices enjoined by authority, and those which the passing traveller observes as most popular. We can believe, that a relaxation of morals is but too notorious in Russia, notwithstanding all efforts of the clergy to correct the evil. We can believe that the clergy themselves have their deficiencies, and those not small, notwithstanding the exhortations and injunctions of their metropolitan. But, we are to try a man by his endeavours. We are to view the venerable archbishop as he appears in the tract before us, intended for general edification, and recommended by the learning and talents as well as by the dignity of its author. Platon was no ordinary man, if we judge from his character as reported for many years past; and it gives us pleasure to think, that his labours have obtained a reputation among his countrymen, that is likely to produce beneficial consequences for a long while to come.

This volume may be considered as consisting of two divisions: first is the "Orthodox Doctrine, or a Summary of Christian Divinity," &c. by the late metropolitan; the second is formed of additions by the translator, prefixed under the title of "Preliminary Memoir," and added in the character of "Appendix." This, as it is the most modern, is perhaps the most curious of the whole. It informs us of various sects of dissenters in Russia, some of which have nearly, if not altogether, their counterparts in our own island.

The "Preliminary Memoir" describes the state of the Clergy in Russia, their schools, their numbers, their degrees,

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their promotions, &c.—the churches, their divisions, their sanctity, the service (which is very long) &c. From this division of the work we can only quote the following:

The church is divided into three parts; first, the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, called the *Altar*, and into which females are not permitted to enter. In the middle of the *Altar* stands the *Holy Table*, upon which a golden or silver cross, and a richly ornamented copy of the Gospels, are always laid. This part of the church is the east end, so that the congregation always worship with their faces towards the rising sun.

The *Altar* is separated from the nave or body of the church, by a screen, upon which pictures of our Saviour, the Virgin, the Apostles, and Saints, are always painted. This screen is called the *Ikonostas*, in the middle of which are the *Royal Doors*, which are opened at different times in the course of the service. Upon a platform before the *Ikonostas*, raised several steps, the readers and singers stand behind a low rail, to separate them from the congregation; and, in the middle, before the *Royal Doors*, the most of the service is performed.

The second division is the Nave or body of the church, which properly may be styled the inner court, where the congregation stand; for there are no seats in the Russian churches, neither do the congregation make any use of books. In some of the new churches in Petersburg and Moscow, there are pulpits erected to elevate the speaker; but they are unknown in the churches in the other parts of the empire, in which the preacher, while delivering his discourse, usually stands before the *Royal Doors*, behind a moveable desk.

The third division is called the *Trapeza*, which is the west end of the church, and may properly be denominated the outer court. This part is usually as large as the inner court, where the congregation assemble; but, on holidays, both these divisions are generally filled with the worshippers.

The Russian Clergy before their reformation by Peter, appear to have been far enough from incurring the character either of learned or of respectable.

In the composition of his work Platon seems to have felt the shackles of Church authority. He states the doctrine of Transubstantiation in more explicit terms than we remember to have seen, though we are not unacquainted with the appeal made to the

Greek Church, in the famous controversy in France between M. Arnaud and Claude; nor with the allegations of Father Simon in proof that this doctrine was really embraced by the Greeks; nor with King's "Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church," of which Mr. P. makes honourable mention. Platon describes the ceremony of *chrism* as "a mystery in which, by the anointing of different parts of the body with ointment, there is communicated to the baptised person spiritual ointment, that is, the gift of the Holy Ghost. He brings no Scripture in support of this rite, or of its alleged consequences. "This ointment," says the translator, "is composed of upwards of twenty different ingredients, and is prepared and consecrated with great ceremony, once a year, at Moscow, by a Bishop, on Thursday, in Passion week." The "Sanctified Oil," is another anointing, used, not like the Romish Extreme Unction to prepare the dying for death; but for recovery from sickness, and for forgiveness of sins. The frequent use of oil in the Church certainly was in connection with the civil use of unguents in Oriental countries.—What was that use—medical, grateful, or ornamental to the person?

Chrism follows on Baptism, and the Eucharist follows on Chrism: it is, therefore, administered to infants; whether such can "discern the Lord's Body," is not enquired. "Traditions and ceremonies, says Platon, are preserved in our Church either to serve to moral edification, or they are founded on propriety." We transcribe his explanation of this proposition.

In the church there are many ceremonies which have descended from the days of the apostles themselves, or were instituted by their immediate successors, and have been observed by all holy antiquity; and though our salvation does not consist in them, yet they possess their own share of usefulness, and we are bound, with all due respect, to observe them. Such, for instance, are the traditions following: In performing divine service, the servants of the church use becoming robes and garments; we use candles in our churches as a mark of our burning faith; we incense with a censer as a mark of the offering up of our prayers; we cross ourselves, there-

by testifying our faith in the crucified Saviour; we consecrate the waters, in remembrance of the Lord's baptism, as well as of our own; we adorn our churches with honourable pictures, that in beholding them we may be excited to imitate those whom they represent; we keep different holidays, in remembrance of the gracious acts of God, or of the holy lives of his favourites, and thereby we are the more excited to godliness. These, and such like ceremonies, our church preserveth holy; however, she disclaimeth all superstition, that is, such traditions as are contrary to the word of God, and unknown in holy antiquity.

Whether this saving clause be sufficient to ward off the charge of superstition, may safely be left to the judgment of our readers. The following are the Translator's notes on this chapter.

The robes in which the priests perform divine service, are made of the most costly silks and velvets, and are generally of gay colours, sumptuously embroidered with gold, and many of them studded with pearls and precious stones. These sacerdotal garments belong to the churches, and are usually presents from the nobility and merchants. Many of them are also made of the palls that are used to cover the coffins at funerals, which the wealthy prepare of the richest materials, and after the interment bestow as a present to the church to which the deceased belonged.

There is scarcely any rite or ordinance performed in the Greek church, whether by day or by night, without lighted candles or lamps. Almost every worshipper, on holidays, devoutly approaches and places his wax candle or taper before the holy *Ikons* or pictures of the saints. In many of the churches, lamps and candles are kept continually burning; particularly before the pictures of the Saviour, the Virgin, and the Saint to whom the church is dedicated.

The censer is made of silver in the form of a small cup, and slung upon three small chains of the same metal. In this, incense is put, with a little live coal; and in the course of the service the priest, at stated times, perfumes the worshippers, the *Ikons*, and the altar, by waving it to and fro.

Prostration and crossing, are external signs of religious worship, which are very frequently practised by Greek as well as Roman Christians. Thus, the Russian always crosses himself before and after meat; when about to undertake any thing of importance, to pass a river, or begin a journey, on passing a church, when the

thunder roars or the lightning flashes. On every such occasion, he devoutly uncovers his head, crosses himself, and repeats an ejaculation, applicable to his circumstances. The Russians also cross and prostrate themselves very often in the time of prayer, whether in public or private; and people of all classes usually wear a small cross made of gold or silver, or some other less valuable metal, suspended from the neck, which they receive at baptism.

The ceremonies of consecrating or sanctifying of the waters, are two; the *great sanctification*, which is usually performed upon a river or stream, and is done in "remembrance of our Lord's baptism, as well as of our own," as stated as above. Hence, the place where this ceremony is performed is called *Jordan*. In most churches, this ceremony is celebrated once a year; and in St. Petersburgh it takes place on the sixth of January, with great pomp. The *lesser sanctification* is performed when the priests are in need of water for baptism, or any other holy purpose; but in general the Russians make little use of holy water.

The latter part of Platon's work contains an explanation of the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, in which we meet with many judicious and admirable things. In fact, his comments seem to correct as much in the practice of his clergy and his people, as he dared, at the time. Let the following stand as one instance.

Hypocrites ought also to be ranked with these deceivers, who, under the garb of false sanctity, or by unlawful devices, represent *Mosches* of saints, and pictures, as wonder-workers, and thereby deceive the common people, and get them to give alms.

The Translator explains this in a note.

Mosche signifies the uncorrupted body of a favourite of God; for, according to the general belief of the common Russians, the bodies of eminent saints, "do not see corruption." Hence they affirm, that after a course of years, the body of a favourite saint, as a mark of his being canonized in heaven, is, by a supernatural power, raised by degrees out of its grave, and at last appears above ground uncorrupt, and miracles are immediately begun to be wrought by it. Thus in Kieff, Moscow, and different other places, many of the wonder-working bodies of the saints are preserved in the monasteries and cathedral churches, and are disclosed on certain holidays, to receive the acts of reverence which the

people show them. Such feigned supernatural appearances were frequent before the time of Peter the Great; but this wise Emperor, in a great measure, put a stop to this method of propagating idolatry and superstition, and to the numerous decenteral practices of the priests to gain money by imposing on the credulity of the ignorant.

In another place the archbishop reprehends those who travel on a pilgrimage to such places, as if they were more holy than edifices appropriated to ordinary worship. Confession to the priest seems to decline. The people, at the election of the clergy, still retain the very ancient exclamation "He is worthy."

Mr. Pinkerton's Appendix contains an interesting and instructive account of the *Separatists*, or rather of the *Believers of the old faith*, who affirm that the establishment has separated from them. The principal schism, it appears, was produced by the attempt of the Czar to effect uniformity in the books used in churches. With whatever honesty this was intended, or whatever was the degree of necessity for this service, on account of the differences among the *manuscript* copies then in use; those who had been accustomed to them deemed *their own* better than any that could be produced by a general revision. Hence a real *Bibliomania*: the *Old Bookians* (MSS) against the *New Bookians* (printed copies).

The adherents to the MSS. did not possess more learning than their opponents:—no; but they adduced the example of their forefathers, who most assuredly went to heaven;—and why should not they? Hence, also, the contest whether *new* or *old pictures* should be used; and whether novelties in any shape should be tolerated?—To see the force of these arguments, it should be understood, that the church books consist of upwards of twenty volumes in folio; and the pictures of saints, &c., are—all but innumerable!! This great schism took place in the 17th century. Yet, says our author, I have sometimes met with common peasants, belonging to the *Raskolniks* (old-bookians) who were well acquainted with scripture—and have more than once found a *printed copy* in their huts. Our author adds a

very gratifying account of their morals. Several other sects are mentioned.

But we cannot conclude this article without inserting Mr. Pinkerton's account of a sect called *Dukhobortsy*; a name given them about 1738: it signifies *wrestlers with the spirit*. The origin of this sect is unknown. They were at first severely persecuted, and scattered, in consequence; but in 1804 they settled in villages of their own.

The *Dukhobortsy* affirm that every external rite, in regard to salvation, is of no avail whatever, and that the outward church, in consequence of her corruption, is now become a den of thieves. They frequently have meetings among themselves, but have no stated place appointed for this purpose, as they account every place alike holy; hence these meetings are held in the first convenient place they can find. Neither do they appoint any particular days for this purpose, accounting all days alike. They have, therefore, no holidays, but their meetings are frequently held on the holidays appointed by the church, when other people are not engaged in labour; for if they were to work on the holidays of their neighbours, they say they should subject themselves to double persecution, and might be represented as disobedient to the laws of the empire.

Each of them is at liberty to hold a meeting in his own house, and to invite such of his brethren as are near him to attend. In such meetings, they always sit together; and should the brother in whose house the meeting is held not be able to provide food sufficient to entertain his guests, in that case they either send themselves, before hand, provisions for this purpose, or bring them along with them.

Being assembled, they salute one another; the men salute the men, and the females the females, by taking each other by the right hand, and thrice bowing and kissing one another; at the same time each one pronounces a short prayer. These three bows and three embraces, they perform in the name of the three one God, to the purifying of the flesh, and to the rooting out of pride. They take each other by the hand as a mark of their union in love, in calling, in knowledge of judgment, and of the unseen God, who is within them.

In the course of the meeting, they pray one after another, sing psalms, and explain the word of God; but as the greater part of them are unable to read, most of this is performed in their assemblies extemporaneously. They have no appointed priests,

but confess Jesus Christ alone to be the **only** just, holy, pure, undefiled priest, separated from sinners, and exalted above the heavens, he also is their **only** teacher. In their assemblies they instruct each other from the Scriptures; every one speaks according to the grace given him, to the admonishing and comforting of his brethren. Even women are not excluded from this privilege; for they say, *Have not women enlightened understandings as well as men? They pray standing or sitting, just as it happens. At the end of the meeting they again embrace each other thrice, as at the beginning, and then separate.*

The virtue which shines with greatest lustre among the Duhoborts, is brotherly love. They have no particular private property, all things are common. After their settling at the Molosnia Vodi, they were enabled to put this in practice without any hindrance; for they laid all their private property together, so that now they have one general purse, one general flock, and their two villages two common magazines for corn, out of which every brother takes according to his wants.

They are also hospitable to strangers, and entertain most of them at the expence of their society, having a house built for the express purpose of accommodating strangers. They are also praised for their compassion to such as are in distress: even the governors of the places where they live have borne testimony to the readiness with which the Duhoborts assist their neighbours in affliction. Solomon's maxim is strictly observed among them, "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast," *Prov. xii. 10.*

Their children are in the strictest subjection to their parents, and, in general, young people among them pay the most profound respect to the aged; though, at the same time, their parents and elders do not assume any superior power, as it were over them, accounting them equal in spirit with themselves.

They have no kind of punishments among them except expulsion from their society; and this takes place only for such transgressions, as prove the person evidently to have lost the spirit of Christianity, since were such a one to remain among them, he would become a stumbling block to the brethren. But as soon as any of them observes a brother guilty of a transgression, he reprobates him for his fault, according to the spirit of the gospel. If this is not laid to heart, he is then admonished before two or more. Should he still remain impenitent, he is finally brought before the whole society; after which, in case of contumacy, he is excommunicated from their society.

In their society they have no superior powers, such as magistrates to govern and command; but the society at large governs itself and each individual in it, and they have neither written laws, nor regulations of any kind.

Their chief dogma is, *the worshiping of God in spirit and in truth*—they hold no particular creed—they confess the doctrine of the Trinity—they take the actions recorded in the history of Christ, symbolically, as well as historically—they allow of spiritual baptism, only, to which they assign seven degrees,—they confess their sins against each other, publicly—they do not receive the sacrament of the Eucharist.

They do not hold marriage to be a sacrament. It is constituted among them simply by the mutual consent of the parties. And as there are no distinctions among the Duhoborts of family or rank, so the parents, in general, do not interfere in the marriages of their children. They have scarcely any sort of ceremony on such an occasion; a reciprocal consent, and promise before witnesses, that the parties resolve to live together, is sufficient. Sometimes, however, this mutual consent is not made evident till the bride has become a mother. But whenever a man is known to have seduced a woman, he cannot refuse to make her his wife, otherwise he is excluded from their society. On the death of one of the parties, the other is at liberty to marry again, even a third time, which, however, seldom happens; for they say Christians ought to subdue their sensual desires.

They preserve the memory of their departed friends only by imitating their good deeds; for they neither pray for nor to them. They say, *The Lord himself will remember them in his kingdom.* But they do not style the departure of a brother out of this world *death*, but call it a *change*; and hence they do not say, *our brother is dead*, but our brother is *changed*.

They have no particular ceremonies at burial, nor do they mourn over the *change* of their friends. When the Duhoborts lived in persecution, they buried their dead in the common burying places; but since persecution has ceased against them, and they are known, they bury their dead in their own particular burying grounds.

They believe in original sin—they leave unsettled the doctrine of the resurrection of the body—they call the theatre the *school of Satan*; they compare those who dance to *geese*; they

live in a cleanly manner, in their domestic concerns.

The seven heavens they distinguish by the seven following gospel graces. The first heaven is humility; the second, understanding; the third, self-denial; the fourth, brotherly love; the fifth mercy; the sixth, counsel; the seventh, love, where God himself reigneth.

We have given as complete a view of the tenets of this sect as our pages will allow; because they afford a reason why the Emperor of Russia and his sister, during their late visit to London, were so desirous of becoming acquainted with the principles and practices of the Quakers. They not only visited their meetings, more than once; but His Majesty, the Emperor, condescended to receive a present of books, explanatory of Quaker principles, from a deputation from the body;—whom, in return, he informed of many particulars respecting the *Duhoborts*. He did more,—when they were explaining to him the importance of *worshipping God in spirit and in truth*; laying his hand on his bosom, “*That*,” said he, “*is the way in which I wish to worship him*.”

Nor must we pass unrecorded a fact, the authority for which we have examined, and deem it unexceptionable.

The Greek church is accustomed to perform on Easter Sunday, a solemn service, in honour of our Lord's Resurrection. As the Russian army was at Paris on the return of the day for that solemnity, and could not, therefore, perform their service in a cathedral, they assembled in the *Place Louis XV.* where seven priests did the duties of the day. The Emperor attended at the head of his army (understood to be 80,000 men,) with whom he kneeled down to unite in a solemn thanksgiving to God, for the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

The spectacle made a deep impression on the French spectators; who though they could not understand enough of the service to join in it, yet could comprehend its general import: not a few were affected even to tears.

We know not how better to conclude this article, than by repeating observations already made, that the religious opinions of a people, so extensive, and so

connected as the Russians are, involves the greatest importance to themselves and others; and if that empire should continue advancing as it has done for a century past, there is no setting bounds to that importance. We know that some think the doctrines avowed in this work, are placed in the most favourable light, by being translated in the most favourable terms. We hope and trust, that the fact does not justify the observation; though we think it likely that as well the illustrious Archbishop-Platon, as many other of the well-informed clergy of Russia, would feel no reluctance in contributing to promote a still nearer resemblance of their church to Protestant Churches, generally: and this may be no improbable result of that Scripture knowledge, which the Emperor appears to be very desirous of spreading among his people, and to which he contributes support in almost every form, by personal attention and interest, by patronage, and by munificence.

Journals of the Sieges undertaken by the Allies in Spain, in the years 1811 and 1812, with Notes. By Brevet Lieut. Col. John J. Jones, of the Corps of Royal Engineers. 8vo. pp. 390, with nine plates. Egerton, London, 1814.

It is very justly observed by Lieut. Col. Jones, in his Preface, that there is no *original* treatise on the manner of besieging fortified towns in the English language. What we have of the kind is rather to be *picked out* from histories of another description, such as the general History of the Wars of King William, whose siege of Namur is famous: or of those of the Duke of Marlborough, who covered the siege of Lisle, by Prince Eugene, and was himself principal in some others, not of equal magnitude. The assistance afforded by British troops on the Continent, has usually been rather in the field, than before fortifications; and they have shown their prowess rather in fighting man to man, than their fortitude in enduring the labour, the sufferings, the privations, and the anxieties of protracted sieges.

Such of our officers as have attained the knowledge that can only be acquired

by experience, have never communicated the result of their observations to their countrymen through the medium of the press:—for we reckon as nothing the conquest of a few ill-constructed forts in India, or half provided strong holds in the islands appertaining to our enemies. Our most energetic skill has fondly been directed to what was within the power of a naval force; and on the subject of clambering up rocks, or scaling the defences of a fort, our sailors have more than done wonders—they have accomplished *impossibilities*. Nevertheless, this is very different from sitting down before a regular fortification, well supplied, and well commanded. We may add, it differs much more still from the attack of an extensive town, on which the powers of a state have been directed, because of its importance, and which enjoys a reputation for strength, as a frontier protecting a kingdom.

This deficiency in our military experience, is a part of the happiness of Britain; nor do we wish to see our engineers perfected in their art, by practice in the construction of fortifications around our cities and towns. May they ever continue unwalled, unmoated, not from a fool hardy reliance on the ignorance or terror of our enemies, but from the triumph of our courage and skill on the ocean, and the readiness and loyalty of an armed population to meet whatever invaders dare present themselves. On the Continent things are different: they are different wherever the boundaries of nations are not marked by the hand of nature, by vast deserts, or by extensive rivers, or by impassible mountains,—as the Pyrenees between France and Spain; and in some respects the mountainous chains that divide Portugal from Spain; the scenes of those operations of which an account is comprised in the volume before us.

Col. J. writes not only as a military man, but especially as an engineer. He alludes to the time when “the overwhelming torrent of the French armies supported by opinion, bore down every thing:”—A statesman would have placed these ideas in a different order: he would have told us, that the over-

whelming torrent of opinion, supported by French armies, bore down every thing! For, certainly, the sophistry of those who propagated the principles of revolutionary France, did more towards opening the gates of walled towns on the Continent, than all the round shot and shells that were fired against them. Nor can it escape observation, that had not the guile of friendship been the means of establishing the French power in Spain, and delivering into the hands of its officers the arsenals of the Peninsula, there would have been comparatively little necessity for the exertions of Britain in that particular department, which our author very truly observes, was at first extremely scantily supplied. Sieges, as such, were not in contemplation when Lord Wellington was fitted out for the expedition originally committed to his charge.

It is not just to compare the experience of French officers of engineers with those of this country. The army, in all its departments, is the favourite study of France. Sums beyond calculation have been lavished on it. The means it has had at command have been abundant. Under these circumstances it appears a doubt, whether the *skill* or *ingenuity* of its officers, individually, is beyond that of others;—and whether others, with equal means, could not have produced effects in every sense as great as those which have been the boast of that country. This reflection may assume another form:—it admits of great doubt, whether French officers, with no greater means than those here reported as being under command of the British, could have made better use of them, or even so good. Until every thing be included in an estimate, comparison is unfair. By this we do not mean to check, in the smallest degree, the natural anxiety of an officer for the honour of his corps: on the contrary, we would have science triumph; and we approve of every effort for that purpose,—though the *practice* of sieges is what we hope to hear no more of.

The intention of Col. Jones cannot but be deemed laudable; the accuracy of his details we have every reason to credit, and the arguments founded on

the failures (and, to say truth, on the successes also of our countrymen, deserve every attention. Says this writer, very justly, "the first step towards improvement, is a knowledge of imperfections."

The Journals are given in the regular order of the occurrence of the sieges; each is prefaced by an account of the pre-concerted plan of the operation, showing the object and motives of it, and is followed by a commentary to make known the reasons of the several deviations therefrom, which may appear in the execution—to explain the causes of the non-fulfilment of some parts of it, and the failure of others; and generally to give such information concerning the operation as could not be introduced into the body of the Journals.

An epitome of the movements of the army between each attack is added.

The siege of Badajos had, unquestionably, a great effect on the issue of the following campaign. It is well known, that that town was assaulted more than once. Even when it was taken, the main attack failed, from a circumstance that could not have been foreseen by the assailants.

The Spaniards are remarked for never finishing any thing, and their consistency in this case was fatal to the allied troops: in the improvement of the works of the place [in one part of it] the ditch was so much widened, as to include within it the covered way, and part of the glacis of the original trace: intending to build a ravelin to this front, the old glacis and covered way included in the space, to be occupied by that work, were not removed, and they remain in the present ditch as an ill shapen rock, the interior of it being the old counterscarp, the front of it where it has been cut down, to admit of building the new counterscarp, is very steep and difficult of ascent; the troops conceiving this ascent to be the breach, cheered each other up, and mounted to the top with great readiness; but when there, they became exposed to the fire of the whole front, and from the height they stood, the space between them and the foot of the breaches appeared like a deep ditch; and in reality, in many parts there were very deep excavations, sufficiently spacious to prevent an indiscriminate rush forward, and from the water which had been introduced along the counterscarp, all approach to the breach either in the face or curtain had been precluded, except by passing over this rock, and be-

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tween it and the foot of the breach, the space was so restricted, that a body of men could advance on only a very small front: the two divisions meeting at this unlucky spot, was an unfortunate accident, which the darkness of the night could alone have occasioned.

Those who are fond of the terrific, may find a fair specimen of it in this attack: we subjoin an extract.

Probably never since the discovery of gunpowder, were men more seriously exposed to the effects of it than those assembled in the ditch this night; many thousand shells and hand grenades, numerous bags filled with powder, every kind of burning composition, and destructive missile had been prepared, and placed behind the parapets of the whole front; these, under an incessant roll of musketry, were hurled into the ditch without intermission, for upwards of two hours, giving to its whole surface an appearance of vomiting fire, and creating occasional flashes of light more vivid than the day, followed by a momentary utter darkness—in fact, it is beyond the powers of description to convey an adequate idea of the awful grandeur of the scene, and it is no small credit to the men that they quietly remained under it; the doors of success were certainly thrown open,—but they were so vigilantly guarded—the approach to them so strewed with difficulties and dangers, and the undertaking altogether so enveloped in terrors, appearing more than human, that far from thinking ill of the troops for not forcing through them, it is rather a subject for pride and glory that they were such as dared to make the attempt.

The escalade at the castle succeeded; as did also another at the contrary extreme of the town.

The castle had been left with but a small guard in it, trusting to its height and general inaccessibility, but as the space to which ladders could be applied did not exceed 120 feet, and its thin parapets were very favourable to resist an escalade, the opposition offered to the 3d division was as great as could well be made from a wall of that extent, from 18 to 24 feet in height, partially flanked: in ordinary military reasoning such a spot would be considered as secure from assault, but the efforts of British troops occasionally set all calculation at defiance, and when a few years shall have swept away the eye-witnesses of their achievements of this night, they will not be credited; particularly the escalade made by General Smith, which is here mi-

mutely detailed, not as being an undertaking generally to be followed; but as marking what it is possible for brave men to effect.

The bastion of St. Vicente, which Major-general Walker's brigade of the 6th division escaladed, had an escarpe 31 feet 6 inches high, defended by a flank with four guns in it at the ordinary distance: the palisades of the covered way were entire; the counterscarp wall 11 foot 9 inches deep, and in the ditch was the commencement of a cunette 5 feet 6 inches deep, and 6 feet 6 inches broad; the troops were discovered when yet on the glacis; and a destructive fire opened upon them: the enemy were fully prepared, and behaved well, in as far as no one gave way till overpowered, yet the troops successfully escaladed the face of the bastion, neglecting entirely the flank. It was the intention to have attacked the face and flank of the front towards the river, both at the same moment, and the hope of success chiefly rested on the latter, from being very much lower than the face; but the sharp fire of two field pieces in that flank, prevented the ladders being brought up to it, and they were applied to the nearest part of the escarpe to the spot where the troops descended into the ditch, and which happened to be the highest. There were only twelve ladders originally supplied for this attack, and some of that number were not brought up: the loss of the 6th division was above 600 in killed and wounded.

The judgment that will probably be formed on this siege is, that the mode of attack was altogether too hazardous, but that as an engineer operation it succeeded to its utmost letter,—that the troops, though they did not carry the breaches, quite supported their former reputation by the attempt, and that in the escalades they even surpassed themselves.

We shall now select a few particulars, of great practical consequence; to guard against which, previous caution and consideration, is much more desirable, as well as beneficial, to the service, than remedy is effectual.

The lowest calculation of any military writer of authority, requires the besieging army to be six times as numerous as the garrison, when it consists of 4000 men as at Badajos, which would amount to 27,000 men for the siege of that place to be carried on with vigour: whereas, at the attack of Christoval, in May, 1811, the besieging corps did not exceed 4000 men; at the attack of the same fort in June, 1811, it was only 5000 men; the corps for the attack of the castle being each time 12,000

men, and at the final siege in 1812, about 16,000 men.

In respect to artillery, at several of the sieges, the enemy were able to bring two guns to answer every one the besiegers brought against them, and in no one instance was the enemy's fire subdued, or even kept under, and which should always be a preliminary to any advance from the first parallel: without so doing, every operation is attended with an additional expenditure of life and time.

The following incident deserves to be recorded:—but, more than that, the principle which pervades the paragraph should never be forgot. Had the possibility of meeting with a favour of fortune been adverted to, this *reconnoissance* would have been truly brilliant. It was some such want of thought that lost us an opportunity of striking a blow in Egypt:—a French detachment was in the neighbourhood, in waiting; an English body of horse by accident stumbled upon them, but—the men had no other than their side arms!!

A principal object of the investment being to prevent the garrison procuring the necessary supplies for a siege, and sending out of the place all useless incumbrances, the investment should be undertaken when least expected, and if possible, under the show of being intended for some other operation; therefore the corps to form it should march secretly, and each arrive at the same moment before the side of the town it has to blockade: by such an arrangement, frequently bodies of the garrison on foraging, &c. will be prevented returning into the place. When Lord Wellington reconnoitred Badajos on the 20th April, 1811, his escort consisted of a strong body of light troops, and some cavalry; it forded the Guadiana, and arrived unexpectedly in front of the town; at the moment of its arrival, all the sappers, carts, waggons, &c. of the garrison, attended by an escort of two or three battalions, were two leagues from the place cutting wood: that body was therefore cut off from any return, had the circumstance been known; as it was, it arrived so near to the place before any arrangement could be made for attacking it, that the garrison sent out additional troops to cover the entry of the convoy, and they forced through the British occasioning them a considerable loss.

Perhaps the same remark as we have made on this paragraph, may be extended to another. That information might have been given in some prompt manner,

admits of no doubt;—for the efficacy of rockets for this purpose, we refer our readers to those remarkable ones, employed near Leipsic, described in page 56 of the present volume.

Badajos may be said to have been twice carried by escalade this night, first by General Picton and the 3d division, in gaining possession of the castle, from which moment further resistance was useless, as from the castle any number of men might be introduced into the town; and secondly by General Leith and the 5th division, which was the immediate cause of carrying the place; for although General Picton's successful escalade of the castle placed the garrison at his mercy, yet the division remaining therein, it produced no instant effect, and the 5th division met with the same opposition as if the castle had not been escaladed: this suggests the idea in a combined attack to furnish the different corps employed with rockets, or other means of making known their success; as General Picton carried the castle early in the night, and General Leith was accidentally delayed in his attack, such a notification of success from the castle would have rendered unnecessary any attempt by the 5th division, and the men lost in it would have been saved.

The British soldier is particularly apprehensive of the explosion of mines, and of combustibles of all sorts, of which the French make great use: in the dark they have a very appalling effect, but daylight deprives them of nearly all their terrors. Do not permit the mind of the British soldier to be cast down by the ideas of imaginary dangers, and his natural intrepidity will always lead him to face real danger in the person of his antagonist: of this a ridiculous instance occurred at the storming of Badajos, on the night of the 6th April. The troops under Major-general Walker, which had performed prodigies of valour in escalading an obstinately defended wall of 31 feet in height, when pursuing their vanquished antagonists round the ramparts, were opposed by a single field-piece placed on the terre-plein of the curtain of the front. On the approach of the British, the gunner lighted a port-fire, which occasioned a sudden blaze of light—a man amongst the foremost of the pursuers called out "a mine," the word was re-echoed through the ranks—caused a panic, and the men dispersed, such as could find a hole or corner crept into it: the fugitive French then rallied, turned on their pursuers, and bayoneted them back to the very bastion where they had forced in. Luckily a battalion was there formed in

reserve of the troops last entered, which charged the enemy, and finally destroyed him; the same men who had fled from the imaginary danger of a lighted port-fire, turning round and showing the same intrepidity in again facing the enemy as they had previous to their panic.

This will not be lost on the intelligent reader, as one instance of those trifles which produce most important consequences in the art of war. What heavy blame might, and most probably would have attached to the Commander in Chief, for want of success, though occasioned by a circumstance so frivolous, so unexpected, and so entirely beyond foresight, or calculation. We have recorded another not unlike it in our account of Captain Carleton's campaigns in Spain, Vide vol. IV. p. 870.

The French, in the present day, plant admirable palisades in the ditches, and in rear of their works; each palisade is the rough stem of a young tree, or the half of a larger tree, fixed to a heavy beam, four or five feet under the ground: to cut through one of these palisades, in their usual confined situations, is the work of half an hour, and to force them out is impossible, so firmly are they planted; they are therefore an excellent defence when covered by the cannon, and might be adopted by the English in many situations with great advantage to the service.

We could add other hints well deserving attention in practice—such as the use made by the French of a *dog-continent*, &c. The small power of conveyance, all possessed by the engineer department, was only what could be carried on backs of 36 hired mules,—other inabilities of the corps, &c. But for these, with a variety of remarks drawn from facts and life, we must refer to the work itself. The following is too curious to be omitted.

At the last siege of Badajos, Captain Ellicombe being on duty at the advanced sap on the glacis of the lunette of St. Roque, at dusk went to adjust the lines of direction of the sap for the night, he found those returns already begun, drawn in a very good line, quite clear of enfilade; but the return marked by the white line, and not commenced, he found to fall directly upon the castle; upon his return to the camp, he mentioned what a lucky discovery he had made, that the return of the sap to be executed that night had,

through some mistake or accident, been traced in the direct enfilade of three guns ; it was considered to have been an accident of the white line catching unobserved in the dark against a stone or bush, and the circumstance was related, and no more thought on ; till on a perusal of some official documents found in the place, the two following orders appeared.

28th March.

L'ennemi ayant tracé un boyau au moyen d'un cordeau, qu'il a placé la nuit dernière, pour cheminer sur le glacier de la lunette St. Roque, M. Le Lieut. Mailhet du génie se rendra à la nuit tombante à la place d'armes saillante de cette lunette d'où il enverra le mineur — pour lever le cordeau à l'extremité de gauche et lui donner une direction plus rapprochée de la lunette de manière à pouvoir enfiler au jour le travail qu'il aura exécuté : cette opération délicate, qui fera perdre une nuit à l'ennemi, doit être dirigée avec tout le soin et l'intelligence possible.

LAMARRE, Colonel du Génie.
General Orders, 29th March.

Le St. Stoll, Caporal de Mineurs, a aussi fait hier un trait de bravoure bien digne d'être cité. Ce militaire à la nuit tombante a été déranger de place le cordeau que le génie ennemi avait placé le jour pour le travail de la nuit. Le Général Gouverneur a ordonné qu'il recevrait une récompense pecuniaire de 200 fr. et que sa belle conduite serait soumise à S. E. Monsieur Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

The plates are well executed, and add greatly to the facility of understanding the author's reasonings.

Odes to H. R. H. the Prince Regent, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Prussia. By Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat. Royal 4to. Price 3s. 6d. Longman and Co. London, 1814.

Ode to the Emperor Alexander. By the Author of "the Orphans." 8vo. Price 1s. Cadell and Davies.

Ode to Wellington. By the same. 8vo. Price 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

The Olive Branch, a Poem ; by M. Crawford. 8vo. Price 4s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. London, 1814.

The Tyrant's Downfall : Napoleonics, and the White Cockade. By W. T. Fitzgerald, Esq. Price 2s. Longman and Co. 1814.

We hinted some months ago that the chorus led on by Lord Byron, would

comprise a full company, before the exercise were over. It was impossible that so fair an opportunity of acquiring popular notice, perhaps rising into poetic fame, should pass unimproved by the votaries of Phœbus among us. Almost every impulsive passion that can animate the human heart, rouses the feelings on this occasion.—Unshackled by the restraint of timid caution, or the hesitations of heartless indifference, it may not only actuate, it must transport the bard ; no transgression by excess need be feared ; moderation rather, is transgression : to be calm is to be criminal. Beside this, the urgency of the moment demands instant execution ; a masterly sketch struck off at a heat, is preferable to the most laboured performance *in process of time*. The poet must write with all his powers, must concentrate the fire of his genius ;—thoughts that glow ! words that burn ! Scarcely in a metaphorical "phrenzy must his eye-balls roll :" his imagination and his song must bear him away—his Pegasus must scar, as if pure spirit, without a particle of earth about him.—And yet in the very gust and whirlwind of passion, he must recognize the principles of his art. Never for instance, was a subject, founded on fact, equally susceptible of the utmost force of contrast—contrast of character—of places—of events—of *supernatural* interposition. The base malignity of the foe, his insatiable cupidity, his consummate insensibility—his hellish fury—contrasts wonderfully with the forbearance, the magnanimity, the self-control, of his opponents : the conflagration of Moscow, contrasts with the safety of Paris : the oppression of Germany contrasts with the liberation of France : the annihilation of the French army by devastating frost, contrasts with the enjoyments and rejoicings of Peace—with the thousands of peace-festivals, to which the event has given existence. Nor is this the only principle of the poetic art to which the general subject is infinitely favourable. The progressive advance of the theme ; which opens amidst the blackest storm-clouds of war and tyranny—which gradually admits a ray of hope, then indulges a trembling

expectation of beneficial possibilities, then smiles at the approaching melioration of things, and at length triumphs in the unrestrained shouts of inebriating certainty and enjoyment ;—the whole characterising the most wonderful transition from the depth of despair to the bliss of extatic gratification. Whether the poets before us have made the most of their subject, seen in this point of view, may appear as we proceed in our report.

The first place is certainly due to the laureat, who consults his dignity by presenting his performance in royal (or imperial) quarto : It is *ex-officio* a courtly thought ! None can find fault with Mr. Southey's rhymes ; for a good reason, he employs none. But for this very reason his stanzas have somewhat of an unfinished air, and they lose in cadence, when read aloud ; or at least, are very difficult reading. We select a specimen, from what we think a favourable stanza, in the Ode to Alexander.

Six-score full years have past
Since to these friendly shores
Thy famous ancestor,
Illustrious PETER came.
Wise traveller He, who over Europe went,
Marking the ways of men.
That so to his dear country, which then rose
Among the nations in uncultured strength,
He might bear back the stores
Of elder polity,
Its sciences and arts.
Little did then the industrious German think, . . .
The soft Italian, lapt in luxury, . . .
Helvetia's mountain sons, of freedom proud, . . .
The patient Hollander,
Prosperous and warlike then, . . .
Little thought they that in that farthest North,
From PETER's race should the Deliverer spring,
Destined by Heaven to save
Art, Learning, Industry,
Beneath the bestial hoof of Godless Might
All trampled in the dust.
As little did the French,

Vaunting the power of their Great Monarch
then,

(His schemes of wide ambition yet uncheck'd)

As little did they think,

That from rude Muscovy the stone should come,

To smite their huge Colossus, which bestrode

The subject Continent ;

And from its feet of clay,

Breaking the iron limbs and front of brass,

Strew the rejoicing Nations with the wreck.

Roused as thou wert with insult and with wrong,

Who should have blamed thee, in high-wrought mood

Of vengeance, and the sense of injured power,

Thou from the flames which laid

The City of thy Fathers in the dust,

Hadst bid a spark be brought,

And borne it to thy tent,

Religiously by night and day preserved,

Till on Montmartre's height,

When open to thine arms,

Her last defence o'erthrown,

The guilty city lay,

Thou hadst call'd every Russian of thine host

To light his flambeau at the sacred fire,

And sent him through her streets,

And wrapt her roofs and towers,

Temples and palaces,

Her wealth and boasted spoils,

In one wide flood of fire ?

Making the hated Nation feel herself

The miseries she had spread.

The following, from the Ode to the King of Prussia, records a fact that cannot too often be brought before the world.

Ne'er till that awful time had Europe seen

Such multitudes in arms ;

Nor ever had the rising Sun beheld

Such mighty interests of mankind at stake ;

Nor o'er so wide a scene

Of slaughter e'er had Night her curtain closed,

There on the battle-field

With one accord the grateful Monarchs knelt,

And raised their voice to Heaven ;

“ The cause was thine, O Lord !

“ O Lord ! thy hand was here ! ”

What Conquerors e'er deserved

So proud, so pure a joy ?

It was a moment when the exalted soul

Might almost wish to burst its mortal bounds,

Lest all of life to come

Vapid and void should seem

After that high-wrought hour.

To the writer of the *Odes to Alexander* and *Wellington*, we conceive the undissembled opinion of a severe critic in private, would be eminently advantageous. His fault seems to be conception by piece meal; with a want of ease in expression, that imparts an air of affectation to his verses. It may not be his real nature; but, if we mistake not, he partly lays aside the gentleman, when he assumes the poet. From this charge, let his own verses defend him, if they can.

Nations, from their iron sleep
Starting, hear the choral strain
Pour'd from proud Iberian steep,
Roar from *Roxalanian* plain—
Conquest her crimson pinions furl'd
Then on the Devastator of the world,
And at thy lion-voice, O Freedom! sped,
The almost-crownless brow to shade
Of kings now helm'd; that long in blank
despair,
Had named the fiat of a Despot f.e.—
The sword let slumber, and the point of war,—
Or bade to swell this second Timour's state.
Hark! that dread blast shakes empires,
stretching far
As ardent *verti* Suns, from wintry polar Star!

Mr. Crawford's, "Olive Franch," is a more laboured, and more nearly a finished production, than the foregoing. He has taken a more enlarged view of his subject. He has more considerably studied his performance. If he truly describe it, as "the first, the last, and only production of his inexperienced muse," it were pity but his muse should have further experience. His art would have been more efficient had it been concealed:—he knows the maxim. He has indulged his feelings *for the moment*, as they rose: they have betrayed him into inconsistencies. He describes the Battle of Borodino *after* the conflagration of Moscow; by which he violates Chronology and Poetry; for certainly, as a poetical incident, the destruction of that metropolis should rank higher on the climax, than any battle whatever. Moreover, placing *this* too early in the poem weakens other parts. The satisfaction of the Russians is well expressed.

Shot up, with all-devouring rage, on high
One crimson column thro' the dark profound,
Whose base was Moscow and its crown the sky,
The fiery whirl convolving clouds wreath'd round;
And from within, like bursting battle's sound,
(As rent with heat intense, tall spire and tower,
Or temple-dome in ruins shook the ground,) Pierc'd Night's dull ear one congregated roar,
To tell th' dimming world proud Moscow was no more.

Stupendous sacrifice! that might have turn'd
Ev'n mad ambition from his bootless toil,
To fix the yoke that rugged Freedom spurn'd
—When ruin'd thousands could serenely smile
Upon imperial Moscow's funeral pile;—
Could houseless shiver in the midnight air,
And bless Muscovia's guarding Gods the while,
For that keen woe, the pains, the pangs they bear,
Their native land to shield from ruin and despair!

Mr. C. is the only poet who has indulged himself in similes; the first we quote will remind the reader of Milton's two clouds "over the Caspian."

As when on battling winds two storm-clouds fly,
Frangt with black vengeance and supernat ire,—
In mid air shock, and thro' the hurtled sky
Peal the loud roar, and withering flame expire:
As jarring seeds of earth, and sea, and fire,
That in primeval chaos slumb'ring lay,
With hideous uproar and combustion dire,
Thro' boundless space had rushed in fiend-like fray,
And swept inchoate worlds and embryo suns away.—

—With such wide ruth,—when blew the blast of war,
And startled Scythia snatch'd the spear
and shield,—
With such wide ruin, ruth, and frantic jar,
Conflicting myriads shook th' embattled field,
Burst, blaz'd, and wasted—stagger'd—
storm'd and reel'd.
Such the exterminating rage was there,
That ere again the madding onset peal'd,
In space where late two mighty armies were,
Two mighty wrecks were left to taint Muscovia's air.

—Thence came the breath of Heav'n in wrath
so strong ;—
Came like the tigress stealing on her prey,
And pour'd the sightless certain death along,
That swept like undistinguish'd herd away
The best and bravest of Gaul's proud
array.
More keen the with'ring north-wind struck,
more true,
Than warrior's wasting steel on battle-
day ;
And like destroying angel as it flew,
Wide havoc mark'd the track, and death and
ruin grew.

Where now those hands so brave, those hearts
so free ?
Oh ! it might teach a warrior's eyes to weep,
And melt the sternness of his mood, to see
Th' inglorious harvest brother-warriors
reap !
As Heav'n's eternal magazines, where sleep
The embryo storms of many an upborn age,
Had burst their bars with one tremendous
sweep,
On Nature's works destructive war to wage,
And vent on feeble man their fierce unprison'd
rage :

There is a grandeur in the following,
that entitles it to attention : but those
who know that an ice-field melts *gradually*, will doubt the correctness of the
comparison.

As on Icelandic coast its bulk uprears
Some pyramid of everlasting snow,
The huge concretion of a thousand years,
That long has brook'd the battling surge
below :
When torrents rush, and wilder whirlwinds
blow,
Down from its rest in horrid grandeur flies ;
And vengeful bursting on the surgy flow,
The hidden depths of frightened Ocean dries,
And sends his watery load in bubbles thro' the
skies :
So vanish'd Gaul's strength !

The poem proceeds to describe the
banishment of Buonaparte, the triumph
of the Kings, the achievements of the
British arms in Spain, the return of
Peace, the distresses of the Germans,
and the endeavour of Britain to alle-
viate them. The theme is inspiring ;
and cold must that heart be which does

not glow with delight at the *real* dignity
displayed by its native land.

It would have been extraordinay if
Mr. Fitzgerald had not appeared on
occasion of offering a farewell to the
Tyrant ; who nevertheless would have
pleased him better had he shewn a little
of the Hero, and died *comme il faut*.
Whether to have dared to live will prove
of consequence to Buonaparte, opinions
are divided ; but so far as conjecture may
be allowed to exercise itself, it should
seem that he anticipated with hope the
possibility of a resurrection from his
political death ; while he was well con-
vinced that natural death allowed him
no such consolation.

‘Tis conscience that makes cowards !—

Mr. F's collection of his *anniversaries*
shews that he has long vaticinated the
vengeance of Heaven and Earth, on the
political monster :—there remains,
therefore, something further to be *executed*
before Mr. F. will be completely
satisfied. In the mean while he has hit
on the best of mottoes,—for a better
cannot be—*Exit Tyrannus !!!*

Verbal criticism were misplaced on
poems *pro tempore* ; and we leave to
others the invidious task of enforcing
the necessity of correctness by carping
at blemishes. We too desire correctness,
and no less ; but the occasion demands
allowances. Nevertheless, we ask, in
what sense would the following lines be
understood, if they occurred in Pindar ?

—
Which struck Creon's dear life,
Was turn'd from thy more precious head
aside.

Would it not be thought that the dart
had in the first instance, struck the
‘precious head’ referred to, and after-
wards Creon's ? Can that be correctly
spoken of a *cannon-ball*, which is mani-
festly erroneous when we substitute
another weapon ?

Mr. Crawford, too, has tripped in his
line,

“ And saw Pyrenean summits soar in
vain,”

The blemish is unnecessary, since the
verse would read equally well,
“ Saw Pyrenean summits soar in vain.”

A Narrative of the Battle of Hanau, and other events connected with the retreat of the French Army from Leipzig, to the Rhine. 8mo. pp. 93, price 4s 6d. Cawthorn. London. 1814.

We rather wondered that after the powerful effect produced on the public mind, by the publication of the narrative of events at Leipzig, the continuation of the route of Napoleon, had not been presented to us in particular detail, from the testimony of eye witnesses. It is true, that nothing could equal what we already knew; yet it is true, also, that an interest already deep, naturally craves further satisfaction: that deficiency is in part supplied in this pamphlet, on which attention would have fixed itself strongly, had not the other appeared before it. It forms, however, part of the general history; and, as such, we report it, for the perusal of those whose curiosity has been stimulated to a desire to become acquainted with the whole of that eventful operation, the retreat of Buonaparte.

The pamphlet may be considered as comprising two distinctions—that of the retreating army—that of its commander. An extract describing the first presents the following picture.

For several days an immense crowd of his soldiers, without order or regularity, passed through Geinhausen, and converted every private house into a public kitchen, in which from twenty to thirty, with the most consummate effrontery, were clamouring for victuals. When they had been satisfied, and eat the landlord out of house and home, another set appeared with the same request; and this regular system of plunder continued till three in the afternoon of the 28th of October. At that hour there remained yet about one thousand, armed and unarmed, in the town, when, quite unexpectedly, a cry of *huzza! huzza!* in the market-place, announced the arrival of some Cossacks. They were only eight in number, but struck such panic among the French, that their officers could not keep them back even in the main street, and they at last took to their heels towards the Hanau Gate.

On another occasion, says our author, nineteen Cossacks dashed on several hundreds of French soldiers, and brought in half of them prisoners. It seems that these terrible enemies tied their

prisoners to their horses, and made them run, while their horses trotted.

That the French were under the *necessity* of forcing their way through Hanau, is notorious: whether that may justify the following act of military execution we do not know: Our principal reason for selecting the passage, is to impress on the minds of our countrymen the *exemptions* for which they are bound to gratitude. Quite unexpectedly, says the writer,

At two o'clock in the morning, a tremendous shower of balls, shells, and grenades was thrown amongst us, which instantly set the houses behind the Orphan-House, and other places by the Black-Bear Tavern, in flames. Heaven and earth seemed a mass of overwhelming fire. More shot and more shells fell around us without intermission. The street of the Jews was now on fire; but it was left to burn; for no one would venture out of his house except driven by a shell. At the first pause the inhabitants endeavoured to put a stop to this devouring element; they attempted it, but were prevented by a still more dreadful crash of shells and grenades which hovered over their heads. They ran—each man a separate way: the pause had deceived them into a dangerous hope of security; for the flames spread wide and wider without the least controul, and the women and children flew to the deepest of their cellars, which they thought would be their graves!

The French now marched into our town at the pas de charge, under an heavy fire of their small arms, and rushed through the burning streets. The inhabitants, who were then employed in saving their houses, began to fly in all directions, and what might otherwise have been saved was now consigned without redemption to the flames.

This, it appears, was one of the caprices of Napoleon: he punished first, and enquired afterwards.

The Emperor Napoleon, who had bivouacked in the wood of Lamboy, and from thence forwarded his orders to his generals, dispatched his adjutant at eight o'clock in the morning to Hanau, to inform the Prefect and the Municipality, that the Emperor was surprised they had not come to him before, to pay their humble respects, and convince His Majesty of the entire submission of the inhabitants of the town. The magistrates replied, they had been entirely ignorant of His Majesty's residence in the wood, and excused them-

selves with many submissive expressions. The adjutant, however, did not admit of any parley, but desired the Prefect, his chief Secretary, and his Counsellor, to put themselves that moment on their march, escorted by a *gens d'armes*, in order to appear in the presence of his Emperor. On their way, they found the road to Gelnhausen covered with retreating Frenchmen, who marched along in throngs, without the least order or regularity. The marching deputies now drew near their place of destination. They observed at a distance in the Pappenwald the Emperor, seated on a field stool, covered with red morocco, between two blue tents, warming himself by a watch fire: he was, moreover, surrounded by his marshals, generals and other great officers of his court: around them stood a body of officers, with drawn swords, and further on the grenadier guards. The Prefect and his companions were introduced with great formality, and thus addressed by Napoleon: "You are the Prefect of Hanau.—This town is the worst of all Germany.—Your citizens have encouraged the Austrians and Bavarians with their *huzzas* and *siccs*! I know I cannot force them to love the French; but I conceived that policy and prudence would have dictated them to prefer the French to the Russians.—My empire lies nearer, and can therefore assist and protect them better. As a punishment, I caused last night the town to be saluted with grenades. Has the fire done much damage?" He was informed that the conflagration had caused much mischief. The Emperor then continued—"It was in my power to burn half the town."

Upon this, the Prefect most humbly stated, that Hanau, for seven years past, had treated the French troops with the greatest hospitality, and the inhabitants sustained the burthens imposed on them with patience: and that in testimony of his asseverations, he should wish to refer to any of his marshals, who might be perhaps better acquainted with the former conduct of their town. The Emperor then called Augereau, who immediately made his appearance, with a respectful bow.—"You have lately had the government of this part of the country," said Napoleon, "what can you say in favour of its inhabitants?" Augereau then spoke at length, and with warmth, in praise of Hanau, and by name mentioned the good conduct of the magistrates. "C'est bon," finished Napoleon, "je sais, que les Magistrats sont de braves gens, mais la Bourgeoisie est de la canaille, and so let their punishment for this time be sufficient." I now leave the

town in the power and under the yoke of the Cossacks, and if the inhabitants do not alter their conduct I will punish them hereafter."

The following has something not merely characteristic, but picturesque. Could it be played on the theatre, it would scarcely be thought credible, and yet it is, in reality, truly theatrical.

The conduct and manners of Napoleon during the retreat were full of levity. At Gotha he would not quarter himself in the duke's palace, but chose two rooms in the inn (the Moor's Head), in one of which he slept a few hours, in his camp bed, and dined in the other. The Duke of Saxe Gotha came to pay his respects to him, and, when announced, was received by Napoleon standing, and with a slight inclination of the head. The Duke was silent. The Emperor looked at him full in the face, without uttering a syllable. The attendants, of whom one or two were waiters, who were peeping on tip-toe into the chamber, could hardly contain their laughter at the dumb interview, which, after a pertinacious taciturnity of five or six minutes, was concluded by a low bow on the part of the duke, and an under sort of stately smile from Napoleon.

"His silence speaks;" on another occasion he could talk fast enough. His words shew sufficiently what rankled in his heart:—that island—that poor petty shopkeeping—invincible island! whence Germany, with all the world, received Sugar and coffee. At Frankfort,

Whilst Napoleon was at supper in his house, he called to Mr. Bethman, who was standing behind his chair: he asked him if he had seen an account of the battles of Leipzig, and what account? "The French account," was the answer. "That's well; *every word of it is true*: if it were not, there is not a corporal in the army who could and would not contradict it. I beat them where ever I meet them. Were it not for the conduct of Bavaria, you would not see me here." He then talked of the Confederation of the Rhine as a project which he always intended to be, and knew would be temporary. He next spoke of the French finances, and entered into a minute detail of their various funds; and concluded a long and familiar harangue by saying, "Adieu, M. Bethman, we shall be very good neighbours; but mind what I tell you, *never you dabble in sugar and coffee!*" The detail of this singular address, for conversation it cannot be called, is too long for insertion.

A Picture of Newcastle upon Tyne,
being a brief historical and descriptive
guide to the buildings, &c. including
an account of the Roman wall, and a
detailed history of the Coal Trade,
12mo. pp 306. price 6s. Akenhead,
Newcastle, Longman, London. 1812.

We have on several occasions given our opinion in favour of local publications, describing particular districts, because, when offered at a moderate price, they afford that information to both stranger and native, which otherwise, were not to be obtained. True it is, we have a history of this town in quarto, that we have formerly read with improvement, but that is far beside the wants of a traveller, or other individual, who may wish for the instruction and company of a guide.

The writer performs what his title page promises, which is more than can be said of those promising introductions in general, and we are glad to find that the institutions of this town are in a state so respectable, as here described. The civilities we have received in it, entitle it to our grateful remembrance. On the present occasion the subject most generally interesting to our readers, is the immense trade in coals, furnished by this neighbourhood. To this, therefore, we confine our extracts.

So great was their use in London, in 1306, that parliament complained to the king of their infecting the air with noxious vapours; in consequence of which, two proclamations were issued, prohibiting their farther use, and containing strict orders to inflict fines upon delinquents, and to destroy all furnaces and kilns in which they were used. But necessity and experience soon triumphed over ignorance and prejudice. A debt of 10s. was incurred for this article at the coronation of Edward the Third. Mentions occurs of a vessel trading to Newcastle, from France, with corn, in 1325, and returning freighted with coals.

That the coal used in 1512 was of an inferior kind, may be inferred from the Northumberland Household Book, which asserts that "coyles will not byre withowte wodd." "Their greatest trade," says Harrison, in his Description of England, beginneth now to growe from the forge to the kitchen and hall, as may appear alreadie in most cities and townes that lye about

the coast, where they have little other fewell, excepte it be turfe or hassocke. I marvell not a little that there is no trade of these into Sussex and Southamptonshire, for want whereof the Smiths doo work their iron with charcoale." And Stowe observes, "within thirty yeares last, the nice dames of London would not come into any house or roome where sea-coales were burned: nor willingly eat of the meat that was either sod or roasted with sea-coal fire."

In 1582, queen Elizabeth obtained a ninety-nine years lease of the manors and royalties of Gateshead and Wickham, at the yearly rent of ninety pounds. This was called the *Grand lease*, and caused an immediate advance in coals. The queen, however, soon after transferred it to the earl of Leicester, who afterwards assigned it to his secretary, Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charter House. Sutton again, in consideration of 12,000*l.* transferred it to sir William Riddell, and others, for the use of the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle.

This lease was much complained of on the score of monopoly. By the records of Whitby Abbey, it appears that coals brought from Newcastle and Sunderland, sold at Whitby, in 1396, at 3*s. 4d.* a chaldron. In the time of Henry the Eighth, the Trinity House, in Newcastle, paid 1*s.* a chaldron for coals; in London, they cost about 4*s.*; and, "in France, they were sold for thirteen nobles per chaldron." The grand lease put the trade into a fever. While Sutton held it, the price in London was 6*s.* a chaldron, but, on its assignment to the corporation of Newcastle, they rose, to 7*s.* and soon after to 8*s.* In 1590, the current price in London, was advanced to 9*s.*; upon which, the lord mayor complained to the lord treasurer Burleigh, against the town of Newcastle; setting forth that the society of Free Hosts consisted of about sixty persons, who had consigned their right of the grand lease to about eighteen or twenty, who engrossed the collieries at Stella, Ravensworth, Newburn, &c. and, therefore, requested that the whole of them might be opened, and the price fixed, at a maximum of 7*s.* a chaldron.

Sometime ago, we had occasion to enlarge on the lamentable ruin to which the collieries in Wales were doomed, notwithstanding many adventurers stood ready to engage in them. That complaints were not confined to those gentlemen, appears from a very interesting comparison.

"Many thousand people," says Grey, in his *Chorographia*, printed in 1649, "are employed in this trade of coals; many live by working them in the pits; many live by conveying them in waggon and wains to the river Tine; many men are employed in conveying the coals in keels, from the staiths, a-board the ships: one coal merchant employeth five hundred, or a thousand, in his works of coal, yet, for all his labour, care, and cost, can scarce live of his trade; nay, many of them have consumed and spent great estates, and died beggars. I can remember one of many, that raised his estate by the coal trade; many I remember that have wasted great estates. I shall illustrate this by a story of two Spaniards, brothers, who travelled into the West Indies, with that estate and means they had acquired: One of the brothers was a miner, to employ many slaves in silver mines; the other brother was to be an husbandman, to provide corn, sheep, and other provisions for the miner and his men; much silver was got out of the ground by these miners; the husbandman got monies out of his stock for his commodities. After many years delving and labouring in these silver-mines, at last the mines were exhausted and decayed, and all the money, which he had got for many years labour and cost, was run into his brother's the husbandman's hands, and all his stock up-standing; he living all that time of the profit that his ground yielded."

"So it is with our coal-miners; they labour and are at great charge to maintain men to work their collieries; they waste their own bodies with care, and their collieries with working; the kernel being eaten out of the nut, there remaineth nothing but the shell; their collieries are wasted, and their monies consumed. This is the uncertainty of mines; a great charge the profit uncertain."

The present state of this trade is an object of great interest.

The following Synopsis of this trade, from Newcastle, is drawn from an authentic source:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Coastwise.</i>	<i>Oversea.</i>	<i>Plants.</i>	<i>Total Ch.</i>
1802	494,488	41,157	2,844	538,489
1803	505,137	42,808	1,516	549,461
1804	579,929	48,737	3,852	632,518
1805	552,827	47,213	2,360	602,400
1806	587,719	44,858	1,249	633,826
1807	584,371	25,494	1,848	561,713
1808	615,786	14,635	1,026	629,447
1809	550,221	12,640	1,992	564,858
1810	622,573	16,951	2,310	641,884
1811	634,371	15,818	2,136	652,225

Such was the trade of Newcastle: of Sunderland, says our author,

From 1704 to 1710, its average annual export was 65,760 chaldrons. We subjoin a table of the present extent of the vend of coal at this place, premising that the account of the staithmen is supposed to be extremely accurate.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ACCOUNT,

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Coastwise.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Staithmen.</i>	<i>Total sworn to by the</i>
1806	291,317	2,622	300,174	288,821	
1807	291,317	4,274	295,591	297,531	
1808	348,988	2,058	350,296	330,230	
1809	324,455	973	325,428	311,837	
1810	371,120	1,889	373,009	356,905	
1811	317,740	1,729	333,034	317,740	

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN THIS TRADE.—In 1792, Dr. Macnab estimated the number of persons receiving employment from this trade, on the rivers Tyne and Wear, at 64,724, of whom 26,250 belonged to the Wear, and 6,704 were pitmen and boys belonging to collieries on the Tyne: the rest on the Tyne as follows:

Fitters and runners	103
Keelmen, boys, boatmen, &c.	1547
Trimmers, ballast heavers, &c.	1000
Pilots and Foymen	500
Seamen and boys	8000
In building and repairing ships and keels	946
Purveyors for ships and keels	1100
Coal factors, clerks, heavers, &c.	2000
And if $\frac{1}{2}$ of these have families, and three in a family unemployed	16,425
Total on the Tyne supported by this Trade	38,325

Tixys Pyropix &c.—The Art of Rhetoric, in three books, by Constantinos Oikonomos, Professor of Philology in the Philological Gymnasium of Smyrna: for the use of the students in that Gymnasium. Svo. pp. 258. with a Preliminary Discourse, pp. 34. Vienna, 1813.

We scarcely know what judgment to form on the present disposition of the people commonly called the Greeks. So far as our information reaches, we have reason to infer that there is a kind of sensation or movement, in the mind of this people, which at the moment shews itself in a desire for disseminating

knowledge, with its principles, and consequences. What those consequences may ultimately prove, is more than the wisest can affirm; but this we presume, that the spirit likely to be cherished and promoted by liberal studies, is not that which rests satisfied with a state of national or personal slavery. While on one hand, therefore, it is urged that nothing excellent is to be expected from a people so divided as the Greeks, so lost to national spirit, or distinguished only for a flippancy and vanity, inherent in their constitutions, on the other, it is deemed far from impossible, that the smothered spark of public virtue, may glow with rekindled fire, and produce effects not the least wonderful in this wonderful age. This hint will not be lost on those who contemplate the aspect of the times. It may be allowed to justify a hasty, though cautious attention to what passes among that people; and if we rightly conjecture, literature is now cultivated, with an assiduity, to which it has been too much a stranger for many years back:—might we not say, for many ages? Our readers will draw the proper inferences.

This work of Sig. Oikonomos is not altogether an original production, nor does it fully meet those ideas which the learned in the west, indulge in their estimate of a perfect Greek work. It consists principally of extracts from the ancients, Plato, Isocrates, Bionysius of Halicarnassus, Lucian, Longinus, Cicero, Quintillian, &c. To these are added, but sparingly, some of the most eminent of modern writers. These authors are cited with much discrimination, and their most striking passages in relation to the subject are quoted. Intriguing is a variety of excellent thoughts and turns of expression, from the Poets and the Philosophers, of the higher class; which not only gives an air of novelty to the whole, but greatly increases the interest.

The author divides his work into three books: the first treats on Invention in general, and on the several different kinds of eloquence: the second on Order, and on the distribution of a discourse: the third on Elocution, varieties of style, its essential qualities,

&c. The work closes with thoughts on declamation, on management of the voice, on action, and other principles of Rhetoric, or persuasion.

To our readers, perhaps, the tone of the Preliminary discourse might prove the most striking part of this performance. The writer strongly exhorts his scholars to the study of the finest specimens of ancient eloquence. He censures in vigorous terms that baneful passion, that vice at once incurable and dangerous—literary jealousy;—an eternal enemy to merit and virtue, that refuses pardon to every thing but obscurity, that blackens and envenoms the human heart, and extinguishes the noblest sentiments.

“Never may you, my friends,” exclaims our author, fall under this dangerous disease, remember constantly that the talent of speaking should never be separated from exemplary manners. In your conversation, however private, exercise your intellectual faculties with all the dignity that becomes a man. Avoid those disputations and wranglings in which the Sophists of our day so greatly delight. The present state of literature in Greece, is not so absolutely wretched, as that our youth should abandon themselves entirely to the study of the problems and sophisms of dialectics You are destined to enrich yourselves with solid acquisitions of knowledge, to enrich your maternal language, to render it worthy of your illustrious ancestors, whose language has enlightened the world, —

After having pointed out the duties and the valuable qualities which distinguish the truly learned, Sig. O. proceeds to delineate that character. He says,

In short, the truly learned is pious towards his Creator, his parents, his friends, and his country. He esteems it a sacred duty to be useful to his fellow citizens, he loves truth, he hates falsehood, he is just towards all the world: in a word, he walks constantly in the path of reason and virtue.

The author proceeds to describe the organization of the schools recently established in Greece; and this, from an authority so unexceptionable, merits our entire confidence.

All conspires says he, at this day to the propagation of instruction. Gymnasiums, Lyceums, rise up in every direction, the merchants, the richmen in general, make

considerable sacrifices of their wealth, to ensure the prosperity of liberal studies. The number of professors augments daily, that of promising students becomes prodigious, and the light of wisdom happily shines all around our horizon, &c. &c.

Grecian vanity affirms, that, the modern Greek, as a language, must be placed among the most beautiful in Europe. Without supporting this in its fullest extent, it is sufficient to allow its respectability under the management of a master:—"it is" says a French savant, "a block of beautiful marble of Paros, which only awaits the hand of a Phidias or Praxitiles."

The Greeks of Smyrna may boast in the person of Sig. Oikonomos an illustrious and virtuous professor of Modern Greek, well acquainted with almost all the learned languages, who combines example with precept, and whose most earnest wishes centre in the felicity of his country.

The Director of the Philological Gymnasium of Smyrna is M. Koumas of Thessaly; venerable as a man, celebrated as a mathematician, and literato; also, author of several distinguished works.

This excellent establishment possesses also a professor of chemistry as applicable to the arts:—the brother of the author, Sig. Stephanos Oikonomos, one of the most esteemed physicians of Smyrna, learned in Physiognomy, Chemistry, Natural History, and Languages. He has lately published in Modern Greek a translation of Buttmann's famous Greek grammar.

Among the merchants of Smyrna, who are most justly entitled to applause and acknowledgement, on account of having contributed to the prosperity of public instruction, is Sig. Stephanos Rhallis, the present Mecenas of the country of Homer; and the first who founded in that Greco-European city a Society of encouragement for arts and science. To this liberal patriot, the present work is dedicated, in simple terms, importing,—"To Stephanos son of Ambrosios Rhallis, on account of his virtue, and of his munificence towards the Philological Gymnasium of Smyrna, this book is dedicated."

Memoria sulle cifre Arabiche, &c.

A Memoir on the Arabic figures used in numeration, hitherto attributed to the Indians; but really invented in a country more distant than India. 4to. pp. 73. Milan, 1813.

THIS Memoir is the production of Dr. Hagar, distinguished for his progress in Chinese literature. This hint may lead our readers to suppose that, by "the country more distant than India," he alludes to China; nor will they be mistaken. His dissertation originally appeared in the first volume of M. Hammer's "Mines of the East;" it is now reprinted separately, with considerable additions.

The question is of no slight etiosity; and especially among a commercial people, who are daily making use of this series of numerals, and performing the most intricate and important calculations by its assistance. These civilized nations which possessed and cultivated the art of writing, (the Chinese excepted, and some of their neighbours) have employed the letters of their respective alphabets to express numbers; but this was not without uncertainty or confusion. Others have set apart certain characters to the amount of ten in number, and have caused them to answer the purposes of calculation, by means of systematic disposition. These ten characters are called by us the Arabic numerals, because, according to the general opinion, they were brought into Europe by the Saracens, who overrun Spain, and long held possession of that country. From this Dr. Hagar dissents: he attributes our knowledge of them to an Italian, named Fiboracci, to whom is due the glory of having introduced them into Italy, in the early part, perhaps in the commencement, of the thirteenth century. He had seen them employed in the custom house of Bugia, in Africa. This, however, transferred them to the Arabs; as it was the Arabs of Africa who, passing over into Spain, settled themselves, the first of their persuasion in Europe.

They were not then called Arabian numerals, but *figurae Indorum*, “ Indian figures;” and this by the avowal, and in the language of the Arabs themselves, who referred their origin, with that of the system they facilitated to India.—But, were the Indians really the authors of this double discovery, which undoubtedly deserves to be placed as the noblest, and most honourable to the human race, after that of alphabetic letters,—or did these Indians derive them from some other people?

Such is the question which Dr. Hagar has undertaken to discuss. He gives a verdict against the Indians. After having collected with exemplary patience the testimonies of all writers who attribute the invention in question to India,—after having proposed those testimonies with integrity, and discussed them with that sagacity which abounds in his works, he concludes in favour of the Chinese; and derives arguments from those very works which afford him these decisive testimonies. He finds his determination on the proposition, that by the term *India*, these writers understood China; or, at least, that they included China, and even Japan, in this appellation. He adds, that these countries were called *further India*.* It would have been acceptable if the learned Dr. had referred to those works on which his statement is founded. It is well known that the Arabs, under the name *Sin*, and the Persians, under that of *Tchyn*, comprise not the Chinese empire only, but also most of those countries which are situated between Hindostan and that empire. They also add the epithet *syn*, or *tchyny*, to the productions, natural or artificial, of those regions. Besides, the word *China*, when used alone, always signifies porcelain, the most remarkable production of China. [This we know was also the case in England; till our own porcelain manufactures excelled the foreign arti-

cle, and thereby banished it.] It would therefore have been as easy for them to have said, *Seyfr ul Syn*, [Chinese cyphers, or figures] or *Ssyfr Telyng*, as *Ssyfr ul Hind*, or *Ssyfr Hindy*. This direct reference of these cyphers to *Hindy*, by their appellation, manifestly shows, that the Persians and Arabs who knew China, did not receive this system of numerical notation from thence, but from India. But, might not the Indians themselves receive it from China? Dr. Hagar’s opinion is easily conjectured. The Chinese employ a number of single figures to express the units [— one, = two, ≡ three.] Their mark for ten is \times . They place the units before the number ten to express a certain number of tens: so far is well; but they have no idea of placing these figures in a decuple progression, augmenting the value of the sign (or figure) by mere change of place. This progress, the distinction of Arabian or Indian arithmetic, which may be regarded as one of the most simple, but most profound, operations of the human mind, was unknown to the Greeks and the Romans, who employed letters to signify numbers. The learned Huet thought the Arabic numerals to be variations from the first nine letters of the Greek alphabet. He thought, also, that the Indians had received these figures from the Arabs, as the Arabs received them from the Greeks. This opinion Dr. Hagar does not notice. But, were the supposition admitted, that the forms of these figures were of Grecian origin, it is, nevertheless, certain, that the Greeks had no figures of which they made use in the way of calculation;—the proper use of figures: neither they nor the Chinese ever knew the method of decupling the value of figures, merely by position. Would it be possible to produce an instance of a common school sum of pounds, shillings, and pence, worked by such Grecian or Chinese figures? That they resorted to other means, such as the *Abacus-table*, or *Suan-pan*, is a clear proof of their ignorance of calculation by *tens*. Dr. Hagar insists on the resemblance in form between the Chinese and the Roman numerals: and though he will persuade few to

* The Arabic terms employed by the Dr. appear to have suffered at the press;—as they stand, their sense is not clear; but we believe our acceptation of their intention is correct.

adopt his opinion, yet he will convince many of his talents and erudition.

There remains another circumstance proper to be noticed on this subject; which is, that so far as we know, the numerical system of the Indians, the Arabs, and the ancient Egyptians (as appears from the ciphers copied from off the envelopes of mummies by the learned M. Adler, and engraved in the first plate of his *Museum Cuficum Borgiaeum*) was evidently the same. Also, that the Indian, or Arab, numerals have been adopted without alteration by the Monguls, the Tibetians, and many other Tartar nations, who have evidently derived their religious ideas, the figures and the names of their Divinities, from India. In fact, many learned men have been struck with the resemblance they perceived between these Arabic cyphers and those written on the bands of mummies. It may, indeed, be admitted that *one race* of the Egyptians were Hindoos; and it is well understood that the Brahmins who accompanied our Sepoy army to Egypt, found themselves *at home* amid the sepulchres and edifices of that country.

Dr. Hagar is known to our readers by his endeavour to refer the origin of the mariner's compass to the Chinese; as stated in an article reviewed in our eighth volume, page 457.

That subject certainly afforded him many plausible arguments. The present is not so promising. It is scarcely possible that any nation having practised the decimal system of notation, could have forgotten it. — The practice is susceptible of the most minute subdivisions, as well as of including an amount the mass of which would have overwhelmed the imagination of the most ingenious ancient arithmetician. We thank Dr. H. for his labours, which contribute to elicit truth, although truth in the present instance, in our humble judgment, at least, does not by her voice sanction the proposition which those labours are intended to support.

A Collection of Vases, Altars, Pateræ, Tripods, Candelabrum, Sarcophagi, &c. from various Museums and Collections, engraved on 170 plates, by Henry Moses, with Historical Essays. Price £3. 3. Taylor, London 1814.

Mr. Moses has long been known to the Amateurs of Art, as an extremely neat and correct engraver of figures, &c. in outline. The delicacy of his point on such subjects has rarely been equalled; notwithstanding the French have lately greatly practised and encouraged this manner of workmanship. They have, indeed, pushed it to excess; endeavouring to adapt it to the representation of pictures, whereas, a very great proportion of the merit of pictures, consists in the composition, keeping, *chiara oscuro*, and other management, wholly out of the power of outline, so much as to hint at; much less to express. That purity of outline is of vital consequence to all works of Art, is undeniable; and Basso relievos, or even Statues, may generally speaking, be well represented by outlines only. In proportion as the scale on which such subjects are given is small, they require to be neat, spirited, and correct; and in this consists the merit of the engraver, whose works are under consideration.

The subjects themselves comprise a good selection of forms for vases, &c. and may furnish ideas to professors of ornament. Those enriched with figures, are of necessity, costly. The actions they represent, with their compound appendages, are liable to the same remarks as have therefore been applied to their fellows. True it is, that

Il n'est pas de serpent, ni de monstre odieux
Qui par l'art embelli ne puisse plaire aux
yeux;

but, whether a restriction to ancient compositions be not a species of despotism, a subjugation of modern Art, we leave to the decision of the ingenuous.

That the introduction of ancient forms of vases, candelabras, tripods, &c. has contributed materially to our improvement, needs no other evidence than what is furnished by the Staffordshire potteries of the present day; in which an elegance of execution, and ingenuity of design and application, charm the beholder at a glance with

their price is suited to all pockets, and those who decline an expensive article may suit themselves at a cheaper rate, with scarcely any perceptible diminution in the general elegance of outline and form. The heavier pieces of household furniture, and cabinet work, have derived no less advantage; and therefore the original patterns cannot be rendered too familiar among our workmen.

The dissertations on each division of these subjects, contain information proper to be known; though not sufficiently recondite to satisfy the antiquary. The decorative stories &c. are in general little susceptible of satisfactory explanation, yet we could have been glad if Mr. Moses had distinguished those on which the learned are agreed: and this might have been done by a moderate investigation of the works from which they are taken. On the whole we pronounce this volume to be very respectably executed, and much to the credit of the artist's skill, and judgment.

Illustratione, &c.—Explanation of two Etruscan Urns, and of certain vases of the Hamilton Collection, by the abbot I. B. Zannoni, antiquary of the gallery of Florence, 8vo. Florence 1812.

Notwithstanding the wishes we have expressed that Mr. Moses had given to his readers, *some* of the explanations of subjects on ancient vases, in which the learned generally acquiesce, yet we well know the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory intelligence respecting them. Opinions have differed, and they still continue to differ. Conjecture seems to have formed in very many cases, the basis of Antiquarian decision, nor is this denied even by those who take the greatest pleasure in researches which are the express objects of the science. If any proof were wanting, this work of M. Zannoni, composed with great care, and displaying no small share of recondite research, might stand as a demonstration. According to him, the bas relief of the first vase that he undertakes to elucidate, represents *Oedipus deprived of his sight*; but before him Gori had explained it, as representing Polymnestor blinded by order of Hecuba; and Father Pauli considered it as describing

the same suffering by Phoenix, son of Amyntor. The second vase has been the subject of a still greater number of different opinions. It represents a female brought by force toward a sitting figure of a man, near to whom is a ship. Is this story that of Augea, mother of Telephus?—that of Helen, carried off by the son of Priam; or Hypsipile, fleeing from Lemnos? or had the artist in his mind the forcible transportation from their native country of the Athenian virgins, by the Pelasgiuns. Each of these opinions has been proposed and defended by men of learning;—each has been opposed and corrected in its turn. M. Zannoni takes on himself, further to correct them all, and affirms that the real history is that of *Helen led to her husband Menelaus after the taking of Troy*. He strongly supports this sentiment, by urging the unqualified repugnance shewn by the female to proceed towards the sitting hero, which is only overcome by force. Certainly it must be supposed in all reason, that Helen in returning to her husband after all the animosity and bloodshed she had occasioned, might dread the explanations rendered necessary by her elopement. Whether a separation of so many years had or had not cooled his first passion for her, she had much to fear from passion of a different kind, which evidently was not cooled. Now this story might be repeated, oftener than we are aware of among the Greeks; as no bad lesson to ladies of tottering fidelity, and as a warning against frailties,—not buried with Helen, nor unknown to the fair since the destruction of Troy.

The learned author, who writes with frankness that interests his readers in his favour, has had the satisfaction of knowing that the sentiments of several learned antiquaries coincide with his own. After all, therefore, we derive a pleasure from the investigations of such able men; nor is it seldom that they incidentally contribute to illustrate other particulars of ancient manners, &c. besides those which form their immediate subject. For this the literati are obliged to them; and for this they are allowed an honourable station in the Temple of Science.

Classical English Letter-Writer; Epistolary Selections, &c. 12mo. 400 pp. Price 5s. Wilsons, York; Longman, and Co. London, 1814.

The thought of forming collections of letters, written by eminent men, is not new. The correspondence of the learned and ingenious was highly valued among the politer ancients, and they had their models, to which they directed their studies with emulation. Among the moderns, the French have been thought to excel in epistolary writing; and it must be acknowledged that their ladies afford instances of the most engaging letters: perfect, perhaps, in their way. At the same time, there was danger, that with such models in repute the art should be thought frivolous, which it is not. True, it suits itself to the occasion, and is now lighter, now more grave; but when written

"Warm from the heart, and faithful to its fires," it derives interest from the motives, the occasion, and the turn of expression; from friendship, information, and skill.

The compiler of this work has done a service to youth, by offering, at a moderate price, a variety of letters written by our most respectable authors, on occasions as they rose. Some of them are serious, others are descriptive, others are more gay; but all are innocent. His introductory "Rules and Observations," contain many good remarks; among them one, that we hope will refresh the memory of some among our own correspondents.

Of the propriety of leaving a *vacancy for the seal*, the following circumstance, which is similar to what frequently occurs, affords a striking proof. "I had a letter from a friend lately," says Mr. Orton, in a letter to a young clergyman, "who desired me to transact some business for him, which was the chief purport of his letter; but he had unfortunately put the wafer on the most material part of the commission, so that I could not tell what he had desired me to do for him."

This was bad enough: but the most striking instance we recollect of want of thought happened to a friend of ours; an engraver. His correspondent wrote from Paris, directing him to send in all haste a

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certain number of prints of the subject marked—††—[referring to an explanation intended to appear at the foot of the page]. No such explanation appeared; and the following post brought another letter informing our friend that the omission was to be supplied with a certain print of his works.—To crown the whole, —the next succeeding post brought him word, that they had found impressions of the article wanting; so that he need not forward them. Thus was the party put to the expence of three postages, and much trouble, merely through the inadvertence of his correspondent.—Who now will say, "They manage these things better in France?"

The Reduction of the Forces, with the full and half-pay civilly and politically considered, &c. By Capt. Fairman, 8vo. pp. 60. Price 3s. Chapple, London, 1814.

A subject at once important and delicate; but forced by necessity of circumstances on the attention of the nation and its officers. We are very far from wishing the revival of the Lacedemonian law, that all who proposed regulations should do it with a halter about their necks; on the contrary, we wish every suggestion should meet attention, according to its merits;—the bee gathers but a small particle of honey from any *one* flower. Nevertheless, we incline to *enact* that plans from military men on military subjects should be preceded by a statement of the requisite funds, and clear information where those funds may be obtained by the Treasury, without burdening individuals or the public.

Capt. F. displays considerable ingenuity in providing employment during peace for the powerful army he wishes to retain: the dragoons he places as guards in attendance on the mail coaches; also ten miles round every principal town; the infantry he puts to work on the King's highways, the public canals, the long-mediated cultivation of the waste lands.—He says, the roads might undergo a universal and thorough repair; the distances in many places might be contracted by cutting off the angles, and decreasing the serpentines; where the ascents are precipi-

pitous, the acclivities might be filled up, &c. &c.—Now we venture to assure him that thousands of his *disbanded* troops will be employed in this very manner, by private individuals, or by companies, to infinitely greater advantage than Government could do it. They will diffuse a renovated operative principle throughout the kingdom, for which the whole country will be much the better for years to come.

As to the allowance of an augmented half-pay to officers, none can wish to limit national generosity; but every thing in its order, and in its time. More than this Gentleman is aware of will probably retain their situations. In the mean while, let every man look to the *civil* power now for civil protection, and cultivate the arts of peace, **FULLY**: there will then be few complaints on the insufficiency of British honorary remunerations to British officers.

Our pages shew the steps already taken by the British Government to render the military servants of the nation comfortable, so far as possible. The plan of *quarterly* payments has our hearty approbation; the ratio of addition, with other things, may prove more beneficial than Capt. F. supposes.

A Practical Treatise on the Remittent Fever of Infants, with remarks on Hydrocephalus internus, &c. By J. M. Coley, Surgeon, &c. 8vo. Price 7s. Underwood, London, 1813.

The health of infants is of the greatest importance, not only by rendering their individual lives more happy, but also by promoting the welfare of the community; and the practitioner performs an act of the most exalted benevolence, when he generously notices and averts with promptitude and disinterested concern the insidious approach of diseases, which, having escaped common observation, might eventually terminate existence, or render it miserable with loathsome or crippling infirmities. Both in the splendid apartments of the wealthy and in the humbler habitations of the poor, he will seldom be in want of opportunities for the exercise of this kind of philanthropy; and whether it might happen in the one situation or the other, no interested consideration should regulate the discharge of so important a duty.

In these observations all considerate persons must agree. They will agree, too, that there is much difficulty in determining the nature and the best mode of treatment of infantile diseases. There are often in such cases unpronounced peculiarities, not seldom hereditary, which baffle the penetration of the most judicious. Sometimes they are not suspected, sometimes they lead to too much suspicion. Under these uncertainties every information derived from experience is acceptable; and the remarks of others, obtained by practice, may furnish valuable hints to the studious and conscientious medical attendant.

Mr. Coley gives the history of the disease at length, which mostly agrees with what has been observed by other writers; he adds, as remarked by himself, the presence of *petechiae*, in some cases, with a discolouration and separation of the epidermis. He has seen it nearly black.

Not the least valuable part of this volume is that which points out distinctions between the Remittent fever, and the *Hydrocephalus internus*; that all but hopeless disease! "The remote cause," says our author, "lies in defective digestion—hence the children of the poor are most subject to it. It is," he thinks, "*contagious*." The treatment is, to promote the secretion of bile, of the *succus gastricus* and *intestinalis*. He desires, therefore, to affect the liver, which organ seems to have excited his strongest suspicions.

As soon as I have visited a patient ill with this Fever, I direct a dose of *Hydrargyri submuriæ* to be given, containing from one to five grains, according to the age and constitution of the patient, the severity of the attack, or the state of the bowels. Two or three hours having elapsed, a draught, composed of Sulphate of Magnesia, Tincture of Jalap, and Infusion of Seuna, is administered, and repeated every two hours, until a copious evacuation takes place from the bowels; which I always carefully inspect. After this the same dose of the submuriate is repeated every second night, and the draught the following morning, so as to produce several evacuations; until it be ascertained that the digestive organs have regained their natural energy. This effect will sometimes happen in a few days, at others several weeks will elapse before any favourable change will occur.

Our author's design extends much fur-

ther than merely moving the bowels: his object is the cyclopoietic system, generally. The volume contains a series of successful cases, and Mr. Coley affirms that he has no fatal ones to report. In this we think him very fortunate; and heartily wish his plan should be fairly tried, and prove equally favourable throughout the profession.

An Easy and Practical Explanation of the Church Catechism: intended chiefly for the use of Sunday and other Parochial Schools. By the Rev. H. Marriott, 12mo. Taylor and Hessey, London, 1814.

The talents and the intention of the reverend writer of this little tract are unquestionable; and many things in it are highly proper. We are, however, afraid, that to attempt to familiarize an instruction, the principle and object of which was originally and still is familiarity, is somewhat like Dr. Johnson's attempt at explaining the *primary words* in his Dictionary. Those who did not understand the word, would reap little benefit from the explanation.

We have repeatedly expressed our sense of the difficulties attendant on writing elementary books for children; let the following passages support our opinion.

Q. How was he [Our Lord] buried?

A. With great honour, by Joseph, a rich man of Arimathea.

Q. What do you understand by the words "He descended into Hell?"

A. The word "hell," in this place, does not mean the place of the damned, but only the invisible state, to which departed spirits are sent after death.

Q. Why is it used here?

A. To show our belief that the soul of Christ left the body, that is, that he really died.

We decidedly approve the explanation given of the word "hell;" but not the idea of departed spirits being *sent* thither: another phrase should have been used. It is not true that our Lord was buried with great honour, as a child would understand the expression; for the young mind would associate with it the recollection of the last *grand funeral* seen in the parish.

Q. What do you mean by "this state of salvation?"

A. That state of grace and favour with Almighty God which *gains* for us his mercy and pardon in this world, and everlasting happiness in the next.

Surely this is incorrect English: how can a *state* of being *gain* us any thing? Nor does the writer mean this; for his next answer imports that we owe these great blessings "to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

A Grammar of the French Language, in which the rules are illustrated by examples selected from the best authors.

A Key to the copious collection of exercises on the French language, &c.

A Key to the re-translation of the English Examples in the French Grammar, intended to serve as a test of accuracy.

The whole by C. Laisné, Teacher of Languages, &c. Dulau, London, 1814.

Not the smallest of the many difficulties which learners heretofore experienced in acquiring the French language, was the ignorance of English among those who undertook the office of teaching. It may be hoped that the long residence of many natives of France among us, during late events, will contribute to the removal of this impediment. On the other hand, the innumerable lessons that have been given in the French language, by a class of teachers, superior by education to those who formerly settled among us, authorises the expectation that a better acquaintance with the really excellent writers of France is, and will continue to be, more general among us than it could be in years past. M. Laisné has exerted himself to accomplish this, and has endeavoured to render his system as complete as possible. In so doing, he assists the young mind to advantage; while those who wish to *renew* their acquaintance with a language formerly familiar, will derive benefit from an attentive perusal of his works.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Speedily will be published, in 8vo. elegantly printed, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*: some account of the most celebrated Public and Private Libraries, with Bibliographical Notices, Anecdotes of Eminent Collectors, Booksellers, Printers, &c. &c. To which will be prefixed, a Dialogue in the Shades, between William Caxton, a Modern Bibliomaniac, and the Author. By the late William Wynken, clerk, a descendant of the illustrious Wynken de Worde. The impression will be limited to 350 copies, and 50 on large paper.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin is preparing for publication, the *Bibliographical Decameron, or Ten Days Pleasant Discourse upon the Early State of the Fine Arts, ancient and modern Typography, and Bibliography*, embellished with numerous engravings.

EDUCATION.

On the 1st of August will be published, *A Key to Gregory's Arithmetic*; adapted to the First, and to a prepared Second Edition of that Work; containing Answers to the Questions, with the Stating to each Example, in which Proportion is concerned; and the Work at length to those Examples which are long, or in the least tedious. To which is affixed, a plain and succinct explanation of the nature, construction, and use of Logarithms, deduced entirely from the principles of common Arithmetic. By the Author of the Arithmetic.

FINE ARTS.

In a few days will be published, handsomely printed in 4to. with numerous Engravings, of Views, Antiquities, &c. (a few Copies on Imperial Paper, with Proof Impressions), *Magna Britannia*; Volume the Third, containing Cornwall; being a concise Topographical account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lyons, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S. Rector of Rodmaston, Gloucestershire; and Samuel Lyons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London. Also, Part IV. containing 24 Views in Cornwall, of *Britannia Depicta*; a series of Views of the most interesting and picturesque objects in Great Britain, engraved from Drawings, by J. Fa-

rington, R.A. A few sets of proofs on Columbier paper, and a few on India paper.

An elegant work of Art will shortly appear, under the title of *Picturesque Views of Public Edifices in Paris*, with appropriate letter-press. Drawn by Messrs. Testard and Segard, and engraved by Mr. Rosenberg. The size to be Medium 4to, and to consist of about twenty exquisite Views, which may be had plain or coloured.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGY.

Dr. Merriman, Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, is printing a Second Edition, much enlarged, of his *Synopsis of the various kinds of difficult Parturition*.

MATHEMATICS.

Thomas Myers, A.M. Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has in the press a Practical Treatise on finding the Latitude and Longitude at sea, with Tables designed to facilitate the calculations. Translated from the French of M. de Rossel. To which an extensive series of practical examples, adapted to the various rules given in the work; an introduction to the tables, explanatory of their construction and use; and some additional tables, are added by the Translator. The whole will form one volume in 8vo. and comprise the most simple and commodious methods of performing all the Astronomical calculations requisite at sea, with the assistance of the Nautical Almanac *only*.

Mr. Jamieson has a work in the press on the Nature of the Terrestrial Globe and Maps the Principles of Projection, and the Construction of Maps; systematically arranged, and scientifically illustrated by eighteen plates of diagrams.

In the Press, a new and correct Translation from the original Latin of Placidus de Titus' *Primum Mobile*, in about Twelve Numbers, 8vo. Price 1s. 6d. each.—This Work will contain, exclusive of the original matter of the Author, several useful Notes, and a suitable Appendix; together with the mode of performing the Directions by Trigonometry. The whole forming a much more correct guide to Astral Science, than any Work ever before submitted to the Public. By J. Cooper, Teacher of the Mathematics.

MISCELLANIES.

In the Press, an Analysis of Madame de Staél's work on Germany; pointing out several striking and incongruous passages, with some historical notices on that country. By a German.

Edw. Planta, Esq. has in the press, the *Stranger's Guide to Paris*; containing notices of every thing in the French capital that can be interesting to strangers; together with a *gazetteer of France*, and a concise history of the kingdom.

Mr. J. J. Maxwell will soon publish, the *Aquatic Tourist, on the Banks of the Thames, from Westminster to Windsor.*

A new edition of *Tboresby's Ducatus Leodinensis*, by Dr. Whitaker, vicar of Whalley, is preparing for publication, in a folio volume, illustrated by numerous engravings.

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices, having been several months out of print, an edition to the present time is preparing, and may be expected early in October.

At press, an Historical account of the Episcopal See and Cathedral Church of Salisbury; comprising Biographical Notices of the Bishops; original and authentic Information on the customs and transactions of the establishment, from the earliest period to the present time; observations on the architecture of the building; and occasional references to the history of the city. Principally drawn from the records of the establishment, to which access has been granted for this express purpose. Dedicated, by permission, to the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop and the Rev. the Dean and Chapter. By William Dodsworth.

The Work will be printed in quarto, and consist of above 200 pages of letter-press, illustrated by twenty-one highly-finished engravings, by Messrs. Cook, Woolnoth, Roffe, Porter, the Mitans, Lee, Byrne, and Skelton. The architectural drawings, by Mr. F. Nash, and those of the monuments by him, and Mr. C. A. Stothard.

NOVELS.

Miss Leonard will soon publish, the *Ruby Ring*, harmonized from the Oriental story of Amarath, or the Power of Conscience, with engravings from her own designs.

Humphrey Hedgehog, author of the General Post-Bag, &c. has a satirical novel, in three volumes, in the press, entitled, *A Month in Town.*

PHILOLOGY.

On the 1st of August will be published, Part I. of the *Dictionary of the English Language*; in which the words are deduced from their originals, and illustrated in their different significations, by examples from the best writers: to which are prefixed, a History of the Language, and an English Grammar. By Samuel Johnson, LL. D. With numerous corrections, and with the addition of many thousand words, by the Rev. Henry J. Todd, M.A.F.S.A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records.

The attention of the present Editor has been long employed upon this work. His object has been to select from the writings of our best and well-known authors, and of others who have escaped, but highly deserve

notice, a mass of useful and impressive words, which prove the wealth of our language, and demand their place in a Dictionary of it; and to correct numerous etymologies, which are found in the *Dictionary of Dr. Johnson*. Other evidences of his attention will appear in a rectification of some mistaken references, or imperfect citations, which Dr. Johnson has given; and in the production of examples to many words which have wanted even a single instance of illustration, as well as to others which require additional authority. In these labours he has derived assistance from some communications of importance, which have been made to him with liberality, and without solicitation; and which have enabled him, though indeed they are not very numerous, to admit into his volumes emendations and additions, as well by antagonists as by friends of Dr. Johnson; by Mr. Malone, Mr. Horne Tooke, and others; of all which the introduction to this work will give a more explicit account. In these labours also, it may not here be omitted, the "PLAN" of Dr. Johnson has been respectfully followed; and if it should be found that, in the construction of the present work, the Editor has been at all successful, he must gratefully attribute his success to having been built upon so noble a foundation."

POETRY.

Speedily will be published, by the Laureat, Roderick, the last of the Goths. In a 4to vol. Also, *Inscriptions Triumphal and Sepulchral*; recording the *Acts of the British Army in the Peninsula.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND STATISTICS.

Speedily will be published, *A Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire*, in every part of the World, arising from population—value of actual property, public and private—new property created annually from land and labour—from mines and minerals—from inland and foreign trade—from shipping and navigation—from fisheries—and from colonial and East-India possessions, centering yearly in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Together with a general view of the division of the property so created annually among all the different classes of the community; a historical account of the public revenues, from the earliest periods to the end of the reign of George II.; a general view of the national finances, comprising the public income and expenditure during the reign of George III. from the year 1760 to 1813, including a period of 53 years; the rise and progress of the funding system detailed and examined, and its advantages in a national point of view explained.

Also the wealth, power, and resources of the British dependencies in Europe—the co-

lonies in North America and the West Indies—the colonies and dependencies in Africa, and in the Indian Ocean, including New South-Wales, arising from population, value of actual property, public and private—new property created annually from land and labour, from fisheries, navigation, and shipping. With observations on the resources which the British nation possesses, not only from the profitable employment of a redundant population, but also for rewarding the military and naval officers, soldiers, and seamen, who may be deprived of adequate means of subsistence in consequence of the return of peace.

With an appendix, containing a historical and chronological account of the trade to the East Indies, and the means by which the vast territories in that distant region of the world have been acquired, with the wealth, power, and resources of the country, comprising the population—value of public and private property—new property created annually from land and labour—manufactures—commerce and navigation—the revenues of the possessions under the management of the East India company—the income and expenditure—and the origin, progress, and present state of the commerce in India and China.

The different chapters elucidated by copious statistical tables, constructed upon a new plan, and exhibiting, in one collected view, a succinct explanation of the various subjects discussed in this work. By P. Colquhoun, LL. D.

Thomas Myers, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will shortly publish an *Essay* on Improving the Condition of the Poor; including an attempt to answer the important question, "How men of landed property can most effectually contribute towards the general improvement of the lower classes of society on their estates, without diminishing the value of their own property?"

THEOLOGY.

Bishop Horsley's Translation of the Psalms of David, with notes, is printing in two 8vo. volumes.

The Rev. Frederic Nolan will publish in the course of the month, a *Vindication of the Received Text of the Greek Testament*.

In a few days will be published, *A Comparison of certain Traditions in the Thalmud, Targumim, and Rabbinical Writers, with Circumstances that occurred in the Life of Our Saviour*; being a course of lectures preached during the Sundays in Advent. By the Rev. D. G. Wait, S.C.L. of St. John's College, Cambridge. Price 4s.

Dr. Herbert Marsh is printing, in an octavo volume, a *Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome*.

Mr. John Bellamy, Author of "The His-

tory of all Religions,"—"The Ophion,"—and "Biblical Criticisms" in the *Classical Journal*, has circulated proposals for publishing, by subscription, the *Holy Bible*, containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorised version; accompanied with a new translation, and the Original Hebrew and Greek texts. To which will be added copious notes, illustrating the customs, manners, and usages of the ancient Jews; exemplifying the peculiar phraseology of the original languages, from the writings of the most learned Rabbies, the Talmuds, Gamara, the Greek fathers, &c. and refuting the objections of the ancient and modern Deists, which have been made for the last 1600 years, from Porphyry and Celsus, down to Spinoza, Hobbs, Bolingbroke, Morgan, Tindal, Voltaire, Volney, &c. by a strict adherence to the literal sense of the original languages.

Plan of the Work:—1. In the Old Testament the authorised version, the Hebrew text, the Septuagint, and the new translation will be given in separate columns. 2. The Hebrew will be printed after the manner of the valuable copy of Hutter, in which the serives are distinguished from the radical letters by an open face.—[N. B. Hutter's Bible is now so scarce that it can with difficulty be procured at any price—never so cheap as the price of the present work.] 3. The Septuagint, and the Greek text of the New Testament, will be printed from the last improved Oxford edition. 4. In notes at the bottom of the page will be given satisfactory reasons, agreeably to the grammar, idiom and phraseology of the Hebrew language, for variation from the received translation.

The author had intended to publish his biblical labours, the result of nearly twenty years' study, in the form of critical dissertations; but, by the advice of many learned subscribers, he has been induced to alter his plan for that now proposed. The work to be published in parts, or quarter volumes, at 12s. 6d. each; and it is hoped that the whole may be comprised in four volumes, or, at any rate, in five. A few copies will be printed on royal paper, at 18s. each part; and the work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are procured.

In the Press and speedily will be published, *The Restoration of Israel*. By R. Joseph Crook, Teacher of the Hebrew language in the University of Cambridge: and an *Answer*, in which the whole argument from the fulfilment of the Prophecies contained in the Old Testament, in proof that Jesus, the Son of Mary is the promised Messiah, is brought under consideration, and the objections of Modern Jews are distinctly answered. By Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Mr. James Wathen's Journal of a Voyage, in 1811 and 1812, to Madras and China, returning by the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, is expected to appear in a few days.

Mr. Jens Wolff has in the press, *A Tour to Copenhagen, through Norway and Sweden*, interspersed with anecdotes of public and private characters, in a quarto volume, dedicated to Prince Christian, with portraits and other engravings.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Essay on the Life of Michel de l'Hopital, Chancellor of France. By Charles Butler, Esq. 8vo. 4s.

The Biographical Dictionary; Vol. XVI. Edited by Alex. Chalmers, F.S.A. 8vo. 12s.

DRAMA.

The Drama Recorded; or, Barker's List of Plays, alphabetically arranged; exhibiting, at one view, the title, size, date, and author, with their various alterations, from the earliest period to 1814: to which are added, *Notitia Dramatica*; or, a chronological account of events relating to the English Stage. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Tragedies, by William Sotheby, Esq. The Death of Darnley—Ivan—Zamorin and Zama—The Confession—Orestes. 8vo. 12s.

EDUCATION.

A Continuation of Early Lessons. By Maria Edgeworth. 2 vols. 18mo, 6s. half-bound.

FINE ARTS.

A Collection of Antique Vases, Altars, Patera, Tripods, Candelabra, Sarcophagi, &c. from various Museums and Collections, engraved in outline on 170 Plates. With Historical Essays. By Henry Moses. 4to. 3l. 3s. half-bound; and on large fine paper 5l. 5s. in extra boards.

Ornamental Designs after the Manner of the Antique. By George Smith. 4to. 1l. 15s.

Pergolesi's Ornaments, in the Etruscan and Grotesque styles. 5l. 5s.

HISTORY.

The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1813. 8vo. 16s.

The History of Modern Europe: with an Account of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; and a View of the Progress of Society, from the rise of the Modern Kingdoms to the Peace of Paris in 1763, in a series of Letters from a nobleman to his son. A new edition, with a Continuation extending to the Treaty of Amiens, in 1802, by Charles Coote, LL.D. 6 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s.

The Campaign in Germany and France,

from the expiration of the Armistice, signed and ratified June 4, 1813, to the period of Bonaparte's Abdication of the Throne of France; with an Appendix, containing all the French bulletins issued during this period, and other official documents. By John Philippart, Esq. Embellished with a portrait of Marshal Blucher. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

MECHANICS.

A Translation of the Treatise upon Analytical Mechanics, which forms the Introduction to the Mechanique Celeste of P. S. la Place, accompanied by copious explanatory Notes and Additions. By the Rev. J. Toplis, B.D. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. 8vo. 12s.

Practical Essays on Mill-Work, and other Machinery, mechanical and descriptive. By Robertson Buchanan, Civil Engineer. Illustrated by numerous Plates and other Figures. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 5s.

MINERALOGY.

A Manual of Mineralogy. By Arthur Aikin, Secretary to the Geological Society. 8vo. 7s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Printer's Price Book; containing the Master Printer's Charges to the Trade for printing Works of various sizes, types, and pages. Also a new, easy, and correct method of casting off Manuscript and other Copy, exemplified in specimen pages of different sizes and types: to which is prefixed, some account of the nature and business of reading proof-sheets for the Press, with the Typographical Marks used for this purpose, and their application shewn in an Engraving. By C. Stover, Editor of the Printer's Grammar. 8vo. 18s.

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Foreign Literary Gazette.

SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC LITERARY JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN AUSTRIA, &c. IN 1813.

THE progress of enquiry, and of the means of conveying knowledge, in consequence, has been uncommonly rapid and extensive of late years. The public events which have interested all ranks of people, to the very lowest, have had the effect of inducing all to make exertions for the purpose of obtaining information, and to put themselves in the way of profiting by the communications afforded them. To answer this purpose, nothing equals the labours of the press; and among the labours of the press, nothing equals the convenience and the effect of those detached sheets which, for want of a better term, we call Journals. This has been felt over all Europe; and not less in the Austrian dominions than elsewhere. Fifteen years ago, with the exception of two or three weekly sheets, containing advertisements of works announced, no literary journal existed in Austria. Since that time the number has gradually increased; so that, at present the amount is no less than thirty-three.

In our twelfth volume, page 872, may be seen a list of the *gazettes*, and other political or commercial publications; we now proceed to lay before our readers a list of those which are more properly literary: —always remembering, however, that most of them are of a mixed nature, and admit articles not strictly confined to their principal subject.

1. *The Patriotic Sheet*. This appears under the sanction of government, and deserves to be placed in the first rank. It contains official articles, memoirs historical, geographical, statistical, on rural economy, on the arts, on manufactures, &c. One number is published monthly.

2. *Austrian Annals of Medicine*, published under the direction of the faculty of physic, at Vienna, and conducted by the professors of the college. Beside memoirs relative to medicine and surgery, this paper contains all *ordonnances* which relate to medical police.

3. *The Military Journal*, the materials

for which are furnished from the records of the War Office. The editor is Lieut. Col. de Rothkirch. It appears monthly, in 8vo.

4. *The Mines of the East*, published periodically, under the care of M. Hauner; supported by the liberality of Count de Rzeuski: a work of acknowledged merit.

5. *The German Museum*; published by Frederic Schlegel. It is principally devoted to the history, the literature, and the fine arts of Germany. It appears monthly, in 8vo.

6. *The Archives of History, Geography, Statistics, and the Military Art*, includes whatever can be obtained most interesting in these different branches. The editor is M. Joseph de Hornumayer. It appears twice a week, in 8vo.

7. *The Austrian Observer*. This journal combines politics with literature; it contains also a critical analysis of new works, of theatrical pieces, of music, &c. The editor is M. Pilat, private secretary to the Count de Metternich.

8. *The Annals of Austrian Literature*, This is the oldest literary journal in Austria. It was established in 1801 by professor Schultes; and was conducted by him till 1806. Dr. Sartori continued it during five years; and was succeeded in 1810 by M. Glatz. [This journal was discontinued at the end of 1814.]

9. *The Archives of Cosmography, Geography, and Statistics*, published by M. de Lichtenstern. This is an interesting journal, that comprises extracts from great works, with original memoirs on various branches of the different sciences. It appears in monthly numbers, in 8vo. It is accompanied by maps and plates.

10. *The Spirit of the Time*, printed at Brunn, in Moravia, by Capt. Tielke. It includes well executed extracts from all the other journals on military affairs, with historical, political, and statistical information, &c.

11. *Kronos*; a new journal that began with the year, by M. Brahm, at Prague. It proposes to include history, geography, natural history, philosophy, &c.

12. *The Collector* [der Sammler] an amusing production, published at Vienna, by M. de Portenschlag. It contains essays, tales, anecdotes, accounts of the spectacles, music, &c.

13. *Thalia*; a journal devoted to the fine arts, and the theatre. The editor is M. Bertrand. It appears monthly; and is accompanied by plates of theatrical characters, &c.

14. *The Journal of the French Language*, is exclusively suited to those who study this language. The editor is M. de Launoy.

15. The *Letters of Epeldan*; a popular journal, which has possessed a great sale, during many years. The editor is M. Richter.

16. The *Mercantile Journal*, contains memoirs on the industry, manufactures, commerce, &c. of Austria, and of foreign countries, as well original as translated; also tables of the course of exchange, bank-rupees, &c.

17. The *Economic News*; published by M. André, at Prague. It circulates extensively in Bohemia and Moravia.

18. *Hesperus*; a journal of amusement and instruction; published at the same place, by the same editor.

19. The *Magazine of Industry*; by the same. A compilation from foreign and German journals.

20. 21. Two theological journals. One published at Grätz, under the title of, *The Spirit of the Catholic Religion*: the other at Prague, under the title of *the Preachers' Library*.

22. The *Journal of the Public Spectacles*, at Vienna; by M. Bauerle.

23. *Jocus, or the Anti-Hypochondriac*; a collection of wit and witticisms, anecdotes, &c. a medley, far from select.

24. *Jocus, or, the Friend of the House in good Humour*; of the same character as the last. Published at Prague.

25. The *Gazette of Grätz*, is accompanied every week by a literary department, under the title of the *Attentive, or the Observer*. It contains extracts from books, and from journals, referring to domestic and rural economy, to popular medicine, to geography, &c. not omitting the theatre. The editor is M. Kolman.

26. *Karinthia*. [This journal, which was printed at Klagenfurt, in Carinthia, has been suppressed.]

27. A journal in the Selavonian language, called, *Cysarské Kralovské vědnuske Noviny*, began with the year 1813, under the direction of professor Hromádko. This performance is destined to instruct the Selavonian population, by means of suitable extracts from other works and journals. It is published at Vienna.

28. The *Tydénky*, is another Selavonian journal; it is published at Presburgh, by professor Palkowitch.

29. A Hungarian journal is published at Pesth, under the title of *Hazai Tudošások*. The editor is M. de Kultzár.

30. A journal is published at Vienna, in modern Greek, under the title of *Hermes o Logios*. [The instructive Mercury.] It is conducted by the Greek Archimandrite, Anthimios Gazi.

31. The *Musical Gazette*, published at

Linz, is conducted by M. Gloegel, master of the chapel.

32. The *Journal of Rural Economy*; is edited at Vienna by M. J. Kreutz. It began with January, 1813.

33. Another *Musical Journal* is published at Vienna, by M. J. de Schoenholz. This also began with the year 1813.

* * The reader will observe the number of publications recently instituted for the purpose of amusing and instructing the public, notwithstanding the distresses and difficulties under which the continent of Europe laboured from the operations and apprehensions of war.

Besides these journals which are in circulation, there are at Vienna several reading rooms, under the inspection of the police. The works are divided into—those necessary to study and instruction; and those printed, or reprinted, by permission, in the Austrian dominions. The principal establishments of this nature at Vienna, are those of Mr. Charles Armbruster, son to the secretary general of the police and censure; that of M. Binz, an old bookseller; and that of J. Tauer.

Doctor Hansdorff's last work is entitled, *Versuch einer Pathologie, &c.* Essay on a Pathology and Therapy of the Mind, 8vo. pp. 456.

The Author describes the different kinds of diseases of the mind, their connections, and their relations with physical organization. These disorders he divides into four classes, viz.

I. Diseased animal egotism, which degenerates into cupidity, avarice, and the desire of appropriating every thing to self, exclusively. The seat of this disease, the doctor supposes to be in the spinal marrow.

II. Diseases in the system of sensation.

III. Diseases in the appetitive faculty.

IV. Diseases in the interior sentiment.

In the second part, the Author treats particularly on, 1. Diseases caused by the objective idea of the senses. 2. Diseases of the imagination. 3. Diseases of the judgment. 4. Diseases of the understanding.

The intention of the writer is to arrange into a scientific system the diseases of the human mind. He seems to have attached himself to the physiological opinions of Dr. Gall: which have formerly been under our notice in various places.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen. M. Baggesson, one of the most distinguished poets of Denmark, announces a work in which he intends to prove the affinity of the Danish language with the Sanscrit of India. The subject may lead to discoveries of the most interesting nature, not to philologists only, but to historians also.

GERMANY.

Leipsic. The first volume of a new edition of Tacitus, with an introduction, chronological and genealogical tables, and notes, by M. Weikert, has been published. It contains the Germany, the life of Agricola, and the dialogue *de Oratoribus*, attributed to Tacitus. The notes are in German.

M. Spalding, a distinguished philologist, has published a new edition of Quintilian, in 4to.

Gottingen. The printing of the work of M. Heeren, called, *Ideen über die Politik, &c.* Ideas on the Politics, the Relations, and the Commerce of the principal People of Antiquity, especially of the Greeks, is finished, in 3 vols. 8vo. It contains many new suggestions, and truly interesting details on ancient manners, &c.

The second volume of M. Blumenbach's work, entitled, *Beiträge sur Naturgeschichte, &c.* or, Memoirs of Natural History, occupies 144 pages in 8vo. It contains two very important articles; the first on the *homo sapiens ferus* of Linnaeus, the *Wild Man* of Hameln. The author shows, by very ingenious arguments, that the greater part of these wild men, cited by Linnaeus, were individuals born deaf and dumb, and absolutely imbeciles. The second memoir is devoted to the investigation of the *human mummies* of Egypt. It is a repetition, with additions, of a former discourse, occasioned by the reception of a mummy in perfect preservation, sent to the author by the Duke of Saxe Gotha.

GREECE.

Silymno. Not long ago died in this city, a Greek named Basilios, who left his house and all his fortune to the public School, to be employed in the support and extension of laudable studies and the encouragement of professors. He has particularly enjoined on his countrymen the most ardent study of the ancient Greek literature, as the principal means of forming the taste of youth. This respectable man has left a mother and brothers inconsolable for his loss; but who have most zealously executed his patriotic intentions. Such instances in favour of letters, says the re-

porter, are not rare in the present day among the Greeks.

HOLLAND.

The biennial Exhibition of Works of Art took place in Amsterdam in October last. It included 142 pictures; among the authors of which *thirty-two* were painters of the City of Amsterdam only. Beside these were miniatures, drawings, engravings, &c. Sculpture appears to be in a languishing state.

ITALY.

Sig. Onofrio Gargiuli, professor of Greek literature at Naples, has lately published a translation into Italian of the *Cassandra* of Lycophron. He had previously published Versions of the *Hymns of Tytaeus*, *Callimachus*, and other Greek poets.

Milan. A translation of the *Dialogues of the Dead* of Lucian, by M. Pastori, has lately appeared here, of which the journals speak with great applause.

The Chevalier Lamberti has published, *Illustrationi Omeriche*, Illustrations of Homer, in a manner and style, in which it were to be wished that the works of Pindar, and other eminent ancients, were also commented on.

Signor Musi proposes to publish, without delay, a handsome edition of the works of Machiavell, including several which have not yet been published.

Brera. M. Fumagalli, a distinguished painter, and member of the Royal Academy of Milan, proposes to publish by subscription, the works of Leonardo Da Vinci. The whole will make about 30 numbers, in 4to, each containing six plates. A preliminary discourse, observations, biographical notices, &c. will be added.

SWITZERLAND.

Zurich. The last Exhibition of Works of Art took place in this city at the close of last summer. In this collection were remarked a great number of picturesque views in Switzerland, of landscapes and portraits. The landscapes were mostly after nature. The whole number of articles exhibited was about 150. Among the sculptures were only four subjects in marble; but there were several in *terra cotta*. In a separate apartment was exhibited by M. Muller, of Engelberg, a model in relief of the highest mountains of Switzerland. This subject included the southern part of the canton of Zurich, the cantons of Zug, Schwyz, Ury, Unterwalden, and part of the cantons of Lucerne and Berne.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

— *Homo sum :*
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, FOR ESTABLISHING SCHOOLS, AND CIRCULATING THE HOLY SCRIPTURES IN IRELAND.

Four-fifths of the population of Ireland are adherents to the Church of Rome: and it is melancholy to have the occasion of remarking, that of late years, in some districts, great accessions to the Catholic religion have taken place from among Protestants; owing to the numbers, and the energy of the former, and the paucity and supineness of the latter. The Protestant has received, till very lately, little, if any support from popular feeling and opinion; and therefore has been far less efficient in proselyting men from Popery, than the Catholic has been in converting them to it.

The positive good afforded to the poorer classes in Ireland, by means of the instruction given in the Society's Schools, has, in every instance, refuted the problematical and most nefarious assertions, which have been announced as oracles at the altars of the Popish Hierarchy. Almost all those who have, at the moment, been so terrified by the anthemas of their Priests, as to remove their children from the Schools, have, after a few weeks of reflection, completely recovered from their panic, and, in defiance of the censures of their Church, again put their children under the tuition of the Society. The result of these temporary defections has proved, that as the good produced by the Schools has increased, the influence of the opposing priests has in the same proportion diminished. It must, with regret, be acknowledged, that much hostility is still manifested by some of the Catholic priests to the schools established in their district; yet is it far from being so general, so avowed, or so effective, as formerly.

Your Committee have no reason to regret having adopted the plan of employing Catholic Schoolmasters, under the express stipulation, that no book should be read in the Schools, but the Society's Spelling-book, containing scriptural lessons, and the English or Irish Testament. These books are constantly and exclusively used. All the Catholic teachers in their employ, strictly adhere to this rule.

To fix on the minds of the children the truths of Scripture, the inspectors invariably direct, that suitable portions should be committed to memory.

The benefit resulting from the Schools is now become so obvious, that it has occasioned, during the past year, a large accession of Clergymen and Gentlemen of respectability and influence, residents in Ireland, who enter cordially into the views of the Society, and who encourage and patronise this plan of education in their respective neighbourhoods. Some have also been induced to establish Schools, on a similar principle, on their own estates, or in their own parishes. These individual exertions, where it has been requisite, have been aided by Testaments, Spelling-books, and pecuniary grants from this Society.

By the Society's means, the Holy Scriptures are already introduced into *One Hundred and Forty-five Schools*, most of which have been opened since the last annual report; principally in the Counties of Sligo, Mayo, Leitrim, Fermanagh, Donegal, Galway, Roscommon, Tipperary, and Carlow. They comprise no less than *Eight Thousand, Three Hundred, and Forty-two Children* of both sexes.

Much collateral good results to the poor in the benighted parts of Ireland. The scriptural instruction afforded to the children at the Schools, is diffusing itself daily through the cabins of the adults. Thus the Society's efforts become an important medium of circulating the word of life among the Catholic population. The minds of many have thereby been opened, and they have been induced to examine for themselves the contents of the Holy Scriptures. The Irish Testament has become highly acceptable, and in some instances spiritually useful. This circumstance has, indeed, excited the jealousy of the Priests, who wished much to weaken the credit of the authorised versions of the New Testament, both English and Irish, loading them with opprobrious epithets, and condemning them as *heretical*. In consequence of this, a formal comparison was made by Catholics themselves between the *Rhemish* (or *Douay*) Testament, accepted as legitimate by the Romish Church, and the *Irish* Testament used in the Schools. The result has been, that the latter is acquitted of the charge of heresy brought against it by its enemies.

While your Committee feel highly gratified at the auxiliary assistance the Society has already received, they most earnestly hope that the cause of the Irish poor, who yet remain ignorant and out of the way, will be more generally considered, and more liberally patronised.

From the manner in which Mr. C. (an agent of the Society) was received, the joy the people manifested on hearing of the Society's benevolent Plan for the education

of their children, and the friends providentially raised up in every place to assist and encourage him, he conceived the strongest hopes of prosperity to the work. The resident Clergy of the different parishes gave assurances of concurrence and friendly support. Some Priests also, to whom he communicated the Plan of Education, seemed to be friendly, and promised their assistance.

On the borders of the Counties of L—— and R——, the people in one parish, though opposed by the Priest, received with much satisfaction the offer of the Schools, and expressed great joy at the prospect of having the Scriptures read to them in Irish.

One of the agents represents his hearers in general as greatly affected; and frequently the anxiety of many in the families where he lodges, to hear more from him, prevents his rest until near day. Indeed, the attention of numbers in the vicinity of the Schools, and in the villages where teachers in connection with the Society visit, is strongly turned to the Scriptures, notwithstanding the opposition of the Priests.

D——'s description of crowds of poor children, mostly naked, and some of them very young, repeating fluently and correctly whole epistles, or considerable portions of Scripture, drew out my heart in gratitude to God. Another encouraging circumstance to be mentioned. The appearance of our young sub-inspectors has had the most animating effect on the grown pupils in the schools. Beholding them, who a few years since were poor boys like themselves, now decently clad, respectable, and vested with authority, gives them hopes that, by attention, and a proficiency in the Scriptures, they may themselves attain a similar post of honour; and this has operated as a most forcible stimulus to diligence.

Several of the Inspectors, after attending the schools through the day, are employed until bed-time reading the Irish testament to the families with whom they lodge; and as they remain but three days in one place, and frequently but one night with one family, their sphere of usefulness is extensive.

Respecting the Masters, their situation, as to the comforts of life, is much improved since their connection with the Society.

Those that came to me at first in rags, or with a borrowed upper garment, to hide the want of other clothing, are now comfortably clad, and make a decent appearance; nor are they less improved in their manners and general information.

Of the boys, many have committed whole books of the New Testament to memory, can write well, and work the rule of three; numbers of them have now left the schools,

and are gone to learn a trade. Some of the girls are married, and teach their husbands to read the word of God.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY'S FUND.

RECEIPTS.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Annual subscriptions . . .	378 0 0
Sundry donations . . .	732 11 6
Congregational collections and auxiliary societies . . .	1247 15 5
	—
	2358 6 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Balance due to treasurer . . .	711 7 0
Salaries of school-masters, purchase of school books, &c. &c.	1415 4 9
Paper and printing . . .	67 10 9
Postage, carriage, &c. . .	49 5 6
Assistant secretary's salary . . .	25 0 0
Collector's Poundage . . .	18 18 0
Balance in hand . . .	71 0 11
	—
	2358 6 11

April 29, 1814.

SKETCH OF THE TRAVELS OF ALI BEY; *a Mahomedan of distinction and science.*

European travellers into other countries than their own, have been numerous, and continue to be numerous, witness the many volumes which they annually furnish to the general reader; but we hear little of Oriental travellers; a few of their writings only are known among us. Our pages have indeed recorded the observations of Mirza, (commonly called Prince Mirza) the destruction of the tombs at Mecca, as witnessed by a Mahomedan traveller, a pilgrim, like Ali Bey; but in general the adventurous spirit of curiosity most distinguishes the native of Europe.

The following paper is defective, in that it does not say when, or where, the work announced will be published; though it is evidently intended to act as the precursor of such publication, and must be estimated accordingly. Where the traveller is at present, is also unknown. Such as we receive it, we submit it to our readers: only adding, that M. Seetzen's disappearance from his Christian friends, seems to be accounted for by his reception among Mahomedans: perhaps he may re-appear in time.

2 R 2

In the month of November last, the following account of the Travels of Ali Bey* in Africa and Asia, were read to the Institute at Paris. The discoveries and observations of this adventurous traveller interest equally the man of science, the student, the artist, and the general reader.

Ali Bey had directed his study in early life, to the sciences of Europe. He visited France and England, whence he proceeded for Tangiers in the empire of Morocco. He was acknowledged and received as son of the Prince Othman Bey el Abbassi; and continued to be known in the East under that name.

He arrived at Tangiers June 23, 1803. His name, and his knowledge, soon distinguished him, and attracted the veneration of the Mahometans; his behaviour confirmed the reports spread in his favour, inasmuch that within a few days after his arrival, he received the greatest honours, and obtained the highest consideration. As he was a proficient in astronomy, he foretold an eclipse of the sun, which was visible at Tangiers a few days after his arrival. He had drawn types of the quantity eclipsed &c., as it was actually seen, which confirmed his renown as something more than human among the Mahometans. The Emperor of Morocco, Muley Soleiman, visited Tangiers, not long after the arrival of Ali Bey, to whom he took a liking, and whom he invited to follow him to Mequinez and Fez. There he observed two great eclipses of the sun and the moon. The Sultan removed to Morocco, to which capital our traveller followed him; and where he received from the Sultan, a considerable present, and public honours. He visited Mogadore, and returned to Morocco, in which city he suffered under a severe illness.

When he announced his intention to visit Mecca, the Sultan would have detained him, by the most advantageous offers; but Ali Bey, fixed in his purpose, suffered neither the prospects of ambition, nor the enjoyment of pleasures, to thwart his resolution. He therefore took leave of the Sultan, returned to Fez, and departed for the Levant.

The revolution that took place at Algiers, about this time, forced him to remain encamped for more than two months in the desert of Augad, surrounded by tribes of Arabs, furiously at war with each other. A party of the Sultan's troops, however, escorted him across the desert, and he arrived

at Larache, where he embarked on board a Frigate of Tripoly, October 13, 1805; for the port to which the vessel belonged.

In all his journeys, and during his residence in various cities, Ali Bey, made astronomical observations, with excellent instruments constructed in London, under his inspection, by the most celebrated artists. He also procured all possible information relating to places which he could not visit in person; so that he is enabled to furnish a valuable map of the Kingdom of Morocco, composed from nine different plans of routes followed by travellers.

He made also meteorological observations, and examined the country through which he passed, as a geologist. He will add a plan of the city of Morocco, with other interesting delineations, and descriptions of various kinds. He made also collections of natural history, of valuable subjects. He acquired a certain knowledge of an interior sea in the centre of Africa, resembling the Caspian Sea in Asia: which has since been confirmed by Mr. Jackson, the English Consul, at Mogador. He is persuaded that the ancient Island of the Atlantides was the chain of Mountains still bearing the name of Atlas, then surrounded by the sea; and this he reduces to as strict a demonstration as the subject is susceptible of.

In his passage from Larache to Tripoly, the ship in which he sailed was involved in a singular meteor, which he attributes to electricity: and a few days afterwards he narrowly escaped shipwreck from a dreadful gust of wind. At Tripoly he acquired the friendship of Pasha Yussuf, and kept the *Ramadan* (or Mahometan yearly fast of forty days). He composed a description of the country; delineated the great mosque, collected articles of natural history, and medals. He further observed here, a great eclipse of the moon.

January 26, 1806. He embarked for Alexandria, in a Turkish vessel: but was driven by storms to Modon, on the coast of the Morea; then to Cyprus, where he resided two months: he visited the classical islands of Cytherea, Idalia, Paphos, and Amathonte: he ascertained their geographical situation, made observations and collections of all kinds, and drawings. Here he became acquainted with the greek Archbishop, Crysanthus.

He arrived at Alexandria, by means of a Greek brig, May 12, 1806, where he dwelt five months and a half, living in intimacy with the Capudan Pacha of the Ottoman Porte, and Moussa Pacha. He made a general view of Alexandria, and enlarged his collections with a variety of articles.

* Ali Bey is a name common in the East; this traveller must not be confounded with any other of the same name.

At the end of October he proceeded to Cairo; which he left December 15, with the great caravan for Suez. At Suez he embarked for Gedda, on board of an Arab vessel. He paid particular attention to the navigation of the Red Sea; to the construction of the vessels employed in that dangerous passage, full of rocks. As these vessels cast anchor every night on the Arabian coast, he continued his observations, &c. In the night of 5 and 6 of January 1807, a dreadful storm carried away anchors and cables, and nearly over-set the ship. Ali Bey with fourteen others took to the boat, and landed on a desert island, named El-Okadi; but the vessel escaping destruction, he proceeded for Gedda, which he reached January 15. After a short stay he left this city for Mecca, the capital of Islamism, where he arrived, January 28.

Ali Bey continued at Mecca thirty-eight days; during which he settled the geographical situation of the town, by means of various astronomical observations. He formed a plan of it; delineated the temple; also, (of its natural size) the famous black-stone, called *Khagera-el-assaad*, which receives the veneration of the faithful in the *Kuaba*, or Holy House of God; He also made drawings of the sacred places, Saffa, Merua, and Mount Arafat.

During his residence at Mecca, Ali Bey was intimate with the Sultan Sheriffe, Ghaleb, who gave him letters for the French Government; [which recalls to memory, the letters received by Charle-Magne from the Caliph Haroun-al-Raghdid.]

Ali Bey, with the Sultan Sheriffe, washed and perfumed the interior of the *Kuaba*, which is kept constantly shut, and is opened only once in the year, for this sacred service, previous to the arrival of the pilgrims. From this circumstance he takes the title of *Khadiem Beit Allah el Haram*; "Servant of the closed up House of God." It is in order to obtain this title, that every new Grand Seignior of the Ottomans sends the Pacha of Damascus to sweep the Holy House in his name.

During the residence of Ali Bey at Mecca, the chief of the Wehabees, Saood, with his two sons, and an army of 45,000 men, took possession of the city; while with another army, still more numerous, he prevented the Pacha of Damascus from advancing with the great caravan of Turkish pilgrims, from Syria.

The city of Mecca is large and handsome; but situated in a desert, without a drop of water except what is obtained from two wells, extremely deep; and this is warm and brackish.—In fact, therefore, Mecca could not exist, without the aid

of superstition; which having rendered it the centre of pilgrimage, long before Mahomed, has established in it the operation of an immense commerce, independent of the offerings of the faithful. This part of the Travels of Ali Bey, will prove of the greatest interest, because, hitherto, no Christian has obtained liberty to visit the holy places, the Prophet having expressly forbid such profanation—[what we have, related by Pitts, though authentic, so far as he saw, being communicated under many disadvantages; and certainly being the observations of a man by no means equal in mind, or in science, to the traveller before us.]

Three years after Ali Bey's visit, the learned German traveller, M. Seetzen, having become Mussulman, fulfilled the duty of a pilgrimage to Mecca, of which some detached accounts have appeared in Europe: but with many incorrectnesses. As to what descriptions we collect from Turkish pilgrims, little confidence can be placed in them.

Ali Bey left Mecca for Jeddah, March 2, 1807, and continued his journey to Jambo.

The Wehabees having forbidden every act of veneration to the Prophet, prevented all pilgrims from visiting his tomb at Medina. Ali Bey nevertheless attempted the journey; but was taken prisoner by these reformers, at Jedeida, in the desert of Medina. He was, however, at length sent off, together with the Turkish chiefs, and servants of the temple at Medina; who were all expelled from the sacred precincts. Ali Bey remarks, that the Prophet never had any tomb, correctly speaking, being buried in a simple manner in the ground: that the temple of Medina is not properly, a place of pilgrimage, but only of devotion; which the greater number of pilgrims decline. The places of pilgrimage are Mecca, and Jerusalem.

Being returned to Jambo, our traveller sailed among a numerous fleet for Suez. The details of this voyage are very curious; but after a month of navigation, during which he suffered from all kinds of disasters, he was obliged to disembark at Gadiahia; a road on the coast of Arabia, ten leagues South South-West of Mount Sinai, whence he came by the desert of *El-Scudur* to Suez.

During his passage, he observed a lunar eclipse at *Wadi Corondel*. In all his wanderings he continued his observations, his collections and his drawings. He has laid down a map of Arabia, and the Red Sea: nor has he forgot to ascertain the levels of the two seas, &c.

After a repose of twenty days at Suez,

Ali Bey joined the grand caravan for Cairo, which city he entered in triumph, June 14, 1807.

July 8. Our traveller left Cairo, with a caravan for Gaza: proceeding to Jerusalem, he was astonished at the magnificence of the temple built by the Mussulmans on the remains of the ancient temple of Solomon. He took a plan and view of this temple. This will be one of the most important points of his communications. This temple has never been examined by any Christian, and the faithful preserve a remarkable silence respecting it.—The structure is called, *Brit el makkadéh e Scherif*; or "chief Holy House." It is resorted to in pilgrimage by the Mussulmans, who consider it as having been an object of equal resort from the beginning of the world.

Ali Bey visited also all the holy places of the Christians: for these places are venerated by the Mussulmans also. When close to Bethlehem, he saw in broad day a luminous meteor of the greatest beauty.

He visited the sepulchres of Abraham and his family, and that of David: he saw the sepulchre of Jesus Christ: but did not revere it, —neither do any Mussulmans; because the *Koran* says that Jesus Christ did not die. [But a phantom; or Judas, was executed in his stead.]

Ali Bey went on to Acre; delineated Mount Carmel; arrived at Nazareth; and continuing his course along by Mount Tabor and the Sea of Galilee; he crossed the Jordan by Jacob's Bridge, (which he delineated) and entered Damascus, August 22. The commerce and manufactures of this city strongly engaged his attention. He further proceeded to Palmyra, by the city of Homs, and by that of Hama on the route to the interior of Syria. This country is very populous and very rich.

September 3. Ali Bey arrived at Aleppo; and travelling with Tartars, crossed the chain of Mount Taurus in Asia Minor, centrally: crossing also the chain of Olympus, and the Bosphorus, he arrived at Constantinople October 21, 1807. He has laid down the whole of his route from Cairo to Constantinople.

At Constantinople he drew a plan of the mosque of Eyub [Job] in which is performed the ceremony of investing the new Ottoman Sultan with the sword; which is equivalent to coronation in Europe: no Christian has hitherto penetrated into this building.

Ali Bey left Constantinople December 7, and crossing Mount Hems and the Danube, arrived at Bucharest, in Wallachia,

December 13, 1807. Here ends the account of his travels.

This narration offers the greatest interest, equally in the descriptions it comprises, as in the numerous drawings, plans, maps, &c. which accompany it. It is a kind of *Odyssey*, no less from the reception given to the traveller by the Sovereigns or Princes of the places he visited, than from the singular adventures related in it; which might be thought incredible, were they not attested by the European agents and merchants settled in those countries.

The historical part of these travels will be published in three volumes and an Atlas; and as soon as possible afterwards, the scientific part will be published, which will be extensive; and will include the Astronomical and Meteorological observations.

ANTI CHRISTIAN SUPERSTITIOUS
SUFFERINGS.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR,

The account of the convulsionaries with which you favoured us in your last number, translated from Baron Grimm, deserves to be known among the members of the Catholic community, no less than among our own, as it shews to what lengths superstition can go, when not controuled by sound reason and discretion. The severities inflicted on themselves by the disciples of the Indian Brahmins have long revolted every thinking mind: a religion requiring such preposterous performances, cannot be from above. Personal sufferings, and even personal mutilations have been resorted to by those devotees: —for what purpose? That of endeavouring to placate a merciless deity, and of making atonement for sin. But what have such monstrous practices to do with the mild principles of Christianity, which reveals to us a deity already placated, and an atonement for sin already made? It must be thought incredible that any who understand the precepts of our holy religion should countenance such proceedings; and it remains as a charge against the Romanists that their participation in such *crimes* has resulted from the *ignorance* of those who should have taught their people better. That this *ignorance* is not without cause imputed to the Churchmen of the Papacy, might be shewn from a thousand instances, in which superstitions of a like kind, have received their approbation. It is to be feared that many such things occur in convents, &c. at this day, wher-

they pass for religion; and it will be well to caution our countrymen, and *country-women*, too, against encouraging similar institutions in our own islands. Your account of the monastery of the La Trappe, may be allowed to stand as an argument on this subject; and if report say true, this is not the only instance, in which superstition has buried alive young Englishmen and women, who might have been ornaments to society, and felicities to their country. A daughter of a clergyman of the established church, now unhappily perverted to popery, is a most afflictive evidence in proof of the necessity for this caution.

That the imputation is properly cast on the Catholic priesthood, is fairly deducible from the sanction given by Catholic priests to publications, in which such mortifications are recommended as exemplary. The practice is no novelty; it was the boast of the Catholic church in ages past; it still continues so to be. Does that Church take any measures to suppress it? Does it direct its preachers to explain the evil of it, and protest against it? to lead their people off from it, and from all such perversions of piety? The contrary is understood. Where, then, is their sense of gospel truth, and correct evangelical piety?

I beg leave to close this letter by an extract from an ancient book, entitled, "The historie, life, and miracles, extasies, and revelations of the Blessed Virgin Sister Joanne of the Crosse. By the Rev. Father Anthonic de Acro, &c. St. Omer's, 1625." The writer says,

"Oftentimes it happened unto her, that desiring to please her beloved espouse, and remembering with how great crueltie he was whippt at a pillar, desiring to imitate him in that point, asking first leave for it of his divine majestie, she shut herself vp in a chamber very close and secret, where shee was wont to do her mortifications and penances, and naked she tyed herself to a pillar, which shee had there for these mortifications; then fastening herself with cordes, first her feete and after her body, leaving her armes free, shee whipped her selfe all over with a chayne of iron; and that the chayne might the better discharge its office, shee hung at the end of it a ball of iron round and on fire, and taking it in her hand, she strook herselfe with the ends of the chayne over all the body vntil shee shad bloud. Being in this holy exercise, contemplating the stripes of our Saviour, and bruising her flesh with those shee gave herself, her good angell appeared to her, and commanded her to cease, saying

enough, for hitherto extendeth the will of my Lord Jesus Christ; and the same angell vntied her sometimes from the pillar at which she stood.

"Other times, with the desire she had to please God, kneeling on her knees in that little chamber, she tooke a flint which weighed seaven pounds, and with so great fervour she strooke herself upon the breast therewith, that at the very first blowe, the bloud sprang out so far that it spotted the walls. Shee continued in this holy exercise as long as shee was wont to bee, in going on her knees fifteen times about the chamber, in memorie of the fifteen principall woundes of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"One night the Saint finding herselfe much afflicted, and evilly treated of the divells, which with blithe and unseemly figures pretended to induce her to sensuall desires, shee went out into the garden, and gathering together many bushes, in imitation of our holy Father Saint Francis, stripping herselfe naked, she layd herselfe downe vpon that thornie bed, and leaving it all bespotted with her bloud, she entered into a lake, saying, that thou mayest knowe that thou art clay, in the mudd thou shalt wash thyselfe, and yet thou doest not deserve this. Then shee stood a great while and before shee put on her clothes againe, she whipped herselfe with a chayne which she had made to this effect: after which time she remained so favoured of Almighty God, that never after did the enemie set vpon her with such like temptations."

The publication of such superstition as the means of pleasing God, by a reverend-father, is surely offensive enough, but, to bring this still closer home to the clergy, and by them to the Church of Rome, it is proper to state, that almost one half of this volume consists of the approbation of men of the highest orders of the Roman Church!—to such a tissue of nonsense and falsehood as hardly ever was composed.

I subjoin one from its extreme extravagance.

"By particular commission of your Highnesse I have scene and read this booke, entituled, the historie, life, and miracles of the blessed Joane of the Crosse. Composed by the Father Fr. Antonio Daca, Diffluator and Chronicler of the sacred order of the Seraphical Father; and I wish (as Saint Hierome, writing the Life of Saint Paula) that all the members of my bodie might become tongues, to set out the extraordinarie favours which God hath communicated to this blessed Saint; but the author fulfileth what he promiseth, explicating her miracles, extasies, and revelations with

so great erudition, doctrine, and truth, treated with a delicate and acute wit, authorised with the sentences and sayings of the Saints, manifested catholiqueley and pionously, and therefore held for certaine, that it shall be much esteemed, and with edification read of all, and of manie imitated. And so I judge, that the licence which he requireth ought to be given him.

"Dated in this Convent of the most Holie Trinitie, in the street of Atocha of Madrid, on the sixt day of August in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and tenne.

"Doctor Gutierie de Cetina. His approbation."

It may be said, that whatever has been, it is not the practice of the Church of Rome to sanction such follies, how then can it be truly affirmed, that "not an iota of that church is charged,"—and what means the following paragraph, which has appeared in almost all our public journals?

SELF-CRUCIFIXION.—*The Pamphleteer*, lately published, has exhibited to the world the most marvellous instance of religious enthusiasm ever yet recorded: it is the narrative of a poor ignorant man, deliberately inflicting on himself the tortures of crucifixion, with a coolness, ingenuity, and courage almost unparalleled in the annals of superstition. A plate is prefixed to the pamphlet, representing the unhappy man, as he contrived to exhibit himself to the view of the Venetian public.

There is too much reason to believe that this is founded in truth, if so, excuse the solicitude which prompts me to repeat my wishes for preservative caution against this among the other errors of the Catholic Church.

I am, Sir, &c.

A CONSIDERATE CHRISTIAN.

Revival of the Procession of the Corpus Christi, or Fete Dieu, at Paris.

[Compare p. 959. of the present volume.]

The following particulars have been communicated to us, relative to the revival of a custom established in France under the old *Regime*. Those who have had information from Paris during late years, or who know any thing of the state of the Parisian mind, will be at no loss to estimate the wonderment that must have taken place on occasion of a service so extraordinary. What would the old adorers of the Goddess of Reason, or what would the Goddess of Reason, herself, say to this?

The line of march to be followed by the procession having been communicated to the inhabitants some days previously, they exerted themselves to hang the streets with tapestry, carpets, and other ornaments. Wreaths of flowers were suspended from house to house, and occasionally across the streets. At regulated distances *reposoirs* were erected with boughs of trees, loaded with all the blossoms of spring, which embalmed the air with sweets. The ground of these temporary chapels was covered with magnificent carpets, and the altars which they contained, beamed with tapers. Here the *Host* was carried, and rested when its bearers were tired. The most splendid of these *reposoirs* was in the outward hall of the Palace of the Senate (the Luxembourg) at the upper end of the Rue de Tournon, [one of the widest in Paris, and which, through the demolition of houses and the building of others, now extends in nearly a straight line, as far as the river, a distance of at least a mile.] After the usual ceremonies in the church, such as the consecration of the *Host*, high mass, &c. the procession set out from St. Sulpice, at half-past ten in the morning, and directed its march to the Luxembourg, through the Rue de Tournon. Soldiers had been placed in the streets to restrain the numerous spectators, and a passage, at least forty feet wide, was left for the procession. The clear and melodious voices of two hundred young girls dressed in white, holding in one hand a prayer-book, and in the other a nose-gay, and chanting hymns, announced its approach. They moved in files on each side of the spectators, leaving the centre vacant, and were followed by married ladies in similar dresses. In the same order, but with still greater solemnity, clad in black robes with white veils, the *superiors* distinguished by white hats with large flaps, marched a considerable number of nuns, called *Sisters of Charity*, [because they dedicate themselves to the service of the hospitals, of the poor and the sick.] To these succeeded boys, mostly in the dress of the National Guard, whose voices united with those of the nuns and ladies, and the distant and solemn chant of the priests who preceded the *Host*, produced a pleasing and impressive harmony. Suddenly it ceased, and loud peals of military music burst on the air. Files of the National Guard with their muskets, and flowers in their hats, were seen advancing on the outer edge, on each side of the people. In the interior, moved the young men who intend to become priests, clad in the robes of their *noviciate*, followed by the Sub-deacons. In the centre w^{re}a carried

the banner of the church, with long streamers depending from it, the ends of which were holden by four *enfants de chœur*. The Priests, in their sumptuous velvet and gold-embroidered dresses, next approached, bearing a large golden crucifix, and a splendid canopy, surmounted with a profusion of white plumes, appeared at a distance. As it slowly advanced, crowds were seen kneeling on both sides. Before it marched twenty-four *novices* and *enfants de chœur*, holding golden censers, and baskets filled with rose leaves. At a signal given by a Priest with a wooden book, which he opened and shut with a great noise, they turned round, and formed a semicircle before the canopy, under which stood the Vicar, holding a magnificent gold tablet, in the centre of which was the consecrated water. At a second signal, incense mounted in clouds from the burning censers, and rose-leaves purpled and perfumed the air. A third signal restored the order of march. In this manner the procession arrived at the first *reposoir*; the Mayor and all the Authorities in their habits moving behind the canopy, followed by a large crowd of people of all ages and sexes; a strong division of veteran soldiers closed the whole. On reaching the altar, amidst peals of military music, mixed with the deep and solemn tones of sacred harmony, the Vicar first prostrated himself, then rose, and turning towards the people, elevated the host. The tinkling of a bell gave the signal, which the voices of the officers repeated, and all the ladies, the nuns, the novices, and priests, the crowds, and the soldiers kneeled down. In this position the Vicar blessed them with the Host, and the procession resumed its march to another *reposoir*.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

INSURGENTS IN SUMATRA: PASSUMMAHS.

The following letters describe not only events of an interesting nature which have taken place in the island of Sumatra, but also the manners and disposition of a race of people, but little known to general readers; we are therefore happy in an opportunity to lay them before our readers, and hope that the wonted prowess of our countrymen will be found a full protection against these and all other *depredators*.

Fort Marlborough, March 1, 1813.

"We are just now engaged in hostilities against the inhabitants of a country called Passummah Ooloo Manna, which lies immediately behind the Company's pepper districts called Manna. The Passummahs have, for years past, been in the habit of making incursions into the Manna districts, and those contiguous thereto, and nearer Marlborough, called Saloomah.—They generally take opportunities, when the greater part of the male population is employed in the care of the pepper gardens, or in the cultivation of paddy. At these times, they burst into a village, and carry off the women and children, with as many of the men present, as they do not murder or wound dangerously. It was about the year 1809, that the late Col. Clayton proceeded against these miscreants, (who are for the most part run-away slaves, or men of desperate character called Reesowz,) with a large force, when their villages were destroyed, and other modes of punishment were resorted to. These villages are not peaceful hamlets; but are places of considerable strength. They are frequently built on the edges of inaccessible precipices: they are surrounded by banks of mud, overgrown with grass, brushwood, and a sort of impenetrable prickly bamboo, 15 or 20 feet high and 10 or 12 thick. The approach to them, (a path broad enough to admit of scarcely more than one person at a time,) is generally through a close jungle, or forest; the branches of the trees interweaving and overhanging. When an enemy is supposed to be advancing, they will render this path impassable by sticking it full of ranjows, which are slips of the strongest kind of bamboo, made excessively sharp at each end, and hardened by a certain process. The wound inflicted by these is scarcely ever closed; and they will pierce through a thick soled shoe. Col. Clayton himself was so wounded; the ranjow on which he placed his foot, piercing through the sole of his shoe, and the point coming out a little below the instep. It is said, that this continued a running sore, to the day of his death. If the difficulties of approach be overcome and the embankments scaled, still the attacking party is not freed from the dangers of this hidden weapon; for the square, or compound, is thickly strewed with it; while the enemy have fled by a back passage, and have probably set fire to their houses before their departure. Thus, very little is effected by way of punishment; for they have secret hiding places, so completely concealed among their mountains, and thickly covered with brushwood and forest

trees, that it is impossible to discover them. If a prisoner or two should chance to be taken, they would suffer death sooner than betray the hiding places of their party; and this for a very good reason; they know, that their own lives and probably those of all their family, would be taken, sooner or later, by those whom they betrayed, or by their relations. To sit down with the view of starving out the concealed enemy, would be unavailing, indeed impossible. If such an intention were evinced, they, being perfectly acquainted with the intricacies of the country which they inhabit, would find means of escaping. There are no roads for any wheeled carriage, nor even for a horse; no rice nor food of any kind is to be procured; and an attacking force can only therefore be supplied with provisions by Coolies, sent up to the interior from the sea coast, each carrying a bundle on his back. And as these Coolies are exposed to be cut off by straggling parties of Passummahs, it is extremely difficult to prevail on them to proceed. Add to this, that the whole of the Company's districts, in this part of the island, are almost destitute of population. All therefore that can be done, by a force which has obtained possession of an enemy's village, is to destroy the houses by fire; and (if the stock of provisions on hand will admit of their remaining long enough) to root out the the crops of paddy, overthrowing the embankments, &c. How much time and how much labour would be necessary for the effectual destruction of such banks as I have described, may be imagined. Planter of any kind is very rarely found in places thus taken. Before they are invested, the women, boys, and children are sent off, with every thing they can carry; and the men when they fly, take away what may have been left.—When an attacking party quits a place taken and burnt, and is supposed to be at a sufficient distance, the Passummahs will immediately return and resettle, erecting small huts in three or four days, for which the necessary materials are always close at hand in the woods. If, after a time, they find that there is little chance of their being again attacked, they speedily construct more substantial buildings, repair the damage which their banks may have sustained, clear the ground, and sow fresh crops of paddy. Till this ripens, they will feed on roots, leaves and vegetables. I should have mentioned, that they have fire arms of different kinds, and among them many European-made muskets. They have large swivels also. They never risk an open attack in the field; but, when their

presence is least-expected, they fire from the midst of a thicket, and escape before there is a possibility of getting at them.

"They conducted themselves peaceably for a very short time only after Col. Clayton's expedition; but their aggressions have recently become so frequent and oppressive, that it was determined to use endeavours to drive them out of their country, so as to preclude any chance of their resetting. They have been vigorously attacked, their strong places have been taken, and their houses destroyed: but it has been found utterly impossible to drive them out; for, on this occasion, they have not, in any one instance, opposed the least resistance to the force sent against them; their villages have been found deserted, and all attempts at discovering their secret recesses have ended in disappointment. They have watched for the Coolies conveying supplies of rice, and have driven them back;—till at length these poor timid creatures have refused to proceed beyond the boundaries of their own districts. The force has therefore unavoidably fallen back; and the Passummahs having already resumed their daring and desperate proceedings, it has now become necessary to defend the planters in their own districts, and to give up entirely for the present all idea of offensive operations in the enemy's country.

"Information was lately received from an out-settlement to the northward of us, called Moco Moco, that a rebel brother of the Sultan, (who is in strict alliance with the Company), was on his march from the interior at the head of a large force; his object being to lay waste the whole country of Moco Moco, and carry the planters into slavery. The passes were directly closed, and a small force of Native troops raised. Intelligence of the preparations making for his reception having reached Sootan Assim, the rebel, with some exaggerations, he thought it advisable to disperse the men he had collected, and to remove to a greater distance. It may be hoped therefore, that we are quit of this annoyance at least for some time.

Fort Marlborough, March 20.

"The incursions of the people of Passummah Ooloo Manna have continued up to this date, and the murders they have committed, with the number of women, boys and girls they have carried off captives, have excited the most serious alarm throughout the districts of Manna, and particularly those of Saloomah. If followed up and overtaken by parties detached against them, it is their practice to murder their captives before they retreat.

MAHOMMEDAN FANATICISM: RELIGIOUS
REFORMERS.

"The populous districts about Padang have recently been threatened with destruction by a large body (said to exceed 6000) of armed men residing higher up in the hills. This force is headed by several powerful chiefs, with their fanatic priests. Their avowed object is to reform the religious principles and moral conduct of their neighbours: they insist on it, that the Koran shall be read and explained constantly, that all the tenets, rules and maxims therein enjoined shall be strictly attended to, and that the greater part of each day shall be devoted to prayer. Where ready obedience to their mandates is not given, they immediately commence an attack, lay waste the whole district, plunder and burn the houses in the several villages, and murder man, woman, and child. In this way they had completely destroyed ten extensive districts, and had sent menacing letters to the Chiefs of Padang itself, and to those of many neighbouring districts, more closely connected with the Company, when they, fortunately, met with a severe check from the inhabitants of a country but little distant from what are called the Company's limits. This, added to their not being able to find food for so large a body, has induced them to fall back considerably. Before this check, however, the whole population of Padang was under the greatest alarm; more especially the merchants, native as well as European.

"Padang is the chief commercial port within the Company's limits on this coast, and the quantity of property lodged there is very considerable. It is held in trust for the Prince of Orange; and, independently of the Company being bound to afford the chiefs assistance in cases of emergency, the revenues would have suffered much by the success of these pretended zealots.—Very many English and old Dutch settlers, too, would have been entirely ruined.—A comparatively large force, with an European Officer (Ensiga Tirrell), a few artillery men, and Lascars, and a six-pounder field-piece, were on the eve of embarking, when, fortunately, intelligence reached Fort Marlborough, of the enemy having met the check beforementioned. In consequence of this, measures were suspended; and in a few days more, on receiving accounts of the retreat of these furious reformers, the men were ordered to return to their usual duties."

"I mentioned, that a body of about 6000 Hill people, headed by chiefs and priests, (some of whom pretend that

they are invulnerable,) had formed the notion of compelling all their neighbours to observe more rigidly, the rites and ordinances of the Mahomedan religion; that they had laid waste several populous districts (not within the Company's bounds,) plundering, burning and murdering as they advanced; that they had written threatening letters to the Chiefs in alliance with the Company, and even to the Tuanko and subordinate Chieftains of Padang itself.—The principal object which these fanatic leaders and their followers had in view, was certainly the plunder of the settlement of Padang, which they have endeavoured to conceal under the mask of religious reform. They have been met in the field, and twice repulsed with loss, by the Rajah of the Tegoblas country, who is firmly the friend of the Company.—If this chieftain should be defeated, the settlement of Padang would certainly be in considerable danger, as the last strong barrier between it and the invading force would then be beaten down."

MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD RESPECTED.

Fort Marlborough, June 15, 1818.
Sir,

It is well known, that the Malays hold the Tombs of their ancestors in superstitious veneration; and, I am about to give your readers (if you should think it worth publication) a proof, that this feeling extends amongst them, to the monuments even of departed Europeans.—In the year, 1719 the English removed altogether from Bencoolen, on account of the unhealthiness of the situation, to a spot about three miles distant; where is now the settlement of Fort Marlborough.—Scarcely any vestige of the old fort at Bencoolen now remains, the Natives having broken it up for the sake of the bricks; but the tombs in the old cemetery there, are no otherwise injured, than by the effects of time.—No inscriptions are now legible except that of Richard Watts, Esq. Deputy Governor, who died 1705, and that of Mr. George Shaw, who died 1704.

JAVA: PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of rice has increased very considerably during the two last years, since the establishment of the British Government on the island, and it is calculated that the recent abolition of the Post Carriage establishment, and other reliefs to the Native inhabitants, lately afforded, will increase the quantity materially during the next season.

HOLY SCRIPTURES IN MALAY.

The Batavian Literary Society have lately undertaken, with the special authority and permission of Government, to reprint the Holy Scriptures in Malay, in the Malay character. The work is to be executed at the Printing Office at Serampore, but revised under the immediate eye of the Society. Mr. Wedding has been appointed Librarian to the Society.

EXTENSIVE CHARITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL.

The following letter states the benevolence of a Hindoo Merchant in manner so truly honourable, that to pass it by without insertion would be little short of a libel on humanity. Let praise and veneration be paid where due, though by hearts and minds at the distance of thousands of miles from the immediate subject of it.

Bombay; August 15, 1813.

The late severe famine with which the countries of Cutch and Kattywar have been visited is well known to all persons at this presidency; who have witnessed the multitudes from that quarter resorting for subsistence; and the humanity of the British Government administering generously to the relief of their distresses.

These are features which eminently distinguish an enlightened Government,—but while we pay our humble tribute of applause to public munificence, it is with corresponding satisfaction that we are called upon to record the acts of an individual in the same worthy cause.

Sunderjee Sewjee, a merchant of Mandavie, chiefly residing at Porbunder, and known to the Company's Government, has been unbounded in his well-timed charities; and considering the extent of a single man's ability, these charities require but a simple recital to stamp the benevolent character of the Donor.

During the last 12 months, Sunderjee has fed at Mandavie in Cutch, 8000 people on Dates, at the daily expence of 300 Rupees. At a village named Gindealla near the same place, he has a fixed establishment for charity, which during the late scarcity disbursed 60 Rupees daily by the distribution of grain.

At Porbunder, Sunderjee gave great encouragement to a Subscription made at that place for the relief of the poor, by contributing 9000 Rupees. At Jooria, Noanuggur, and Surya, particularly at the former place, the half famished people of Kattywar have been also fed at an average charge of 90 Rupees every day, and it will be found that Sunderjee's name is inserted

in the List of Subscriptions, so handsomely made by the native community of Bombay. It is not possible to ascertain precisely the account of his charities at the sacred Teerhuts of Bate, Dwarka, &c. nor those privately administered, but from the information of a Gentleman on whose accuracy dependence can be placed, it is estimated that during the last year, the Charities of Sunderjee altogether have considerably exceeded the sum of two Lacs of Rupees.

These acts of Benevolence can only meet with reward from that source whence all good emanates; they have been suggested without the hope of ostentatious display, and with the sole intent of relieving his suffering fellow-creatures. With the virtuous mind, such liberality and feeling will justly be appreciated,—and while they do honour to humanity, they are deserving of this mention, if merely to render common applause to a distinguished example of munificent Charity.

This is not the first instance in which Sunderjee has afforded his assistance. In the dreadful famine of 1792, when his mercantile concerns were more limited, this person also expended a lac of Rupees. Notwithstanding that these are powerful claims on public respect and attention, it is remarkable that the same spirit which pervades his charities, animates his personal demeanor, exhibiting a model of humility and disinterestedness, which can only be allied with the purest Benevolence.

DREADFUL FAMINE IN PERSIA.

Advices from the interior of Persia, dated in July, 1813, present a melancholy picture of the condition of that country, exhausted by the avarice of its rulers, and a prey to famine and disease. An English letter from a native of high rank at Sherauz, who was formerly attached to the legation of Sir Harford Jones, gives the following particulars, which we transcribe nearly in the language of the writer.

“One maund of wheat sold for a rupee and a half; rice for the same price; and the price of every other article of subsistence was equally exorbitant. Not having laid in any store of provisions, I was obliged to buy from day to day, what was necessary to supply the want of my family; and we very often could not get breakfast before six in the evening, owing to the want of bread, which even then we procured with difficulty, though I had money enough to purchase it.

“Clouds of respectable Persian women, with their starving families, daily flocked to our house, begging in the most earnest manner for assistance and relief. And it

was in vain, that we endeavoured to remove the mistaken impression, which they had conceived, of our being immensely rich.—I cannot describe the cries and lamentations, of the poor, starving, naked wretches whom I saw in the streets,—some of them buried under the snow, others dashing their heads into the mire as if to eat it,—some dying, some already dead.

“ By this dreadful famine, two thirds of the population of Sherauz have perished. In the neighbourhood, the mortality has been still greater;—in some villages, a single soul is not to be seen.”

†+ We conceive that this calamity does not involve the whole of Persia, but only the southern provinces. To enable our readers to understand what is intended by the allusion to the “avarice of its rulers,” we transcribe the following from Mr. Kinneir’s “Memoirs of the Persian Empire.”—“ The present depressed state of agriculture is, in a great degree, to be attributed to the unsettled nature and disposition of the government, which affords no protection to private property, and offers no encouragement to industry. The cultivator of the soil rarely expects to reap the fruits of his labours: his lands and house are liable to be plundered by the retainers of every petty chief, and he and his family may, in an instant, be deprived of all their little capital, and reduced to beggary and want: the most fruitful districts, which under a wise and benevolent Sovereign, might reward the toils of the husbandman, have therefore been abandoned, and now lie waste and uncultivated.”

What more forcibly leads to famine, or accounts for the calamity, as stated above?

CEYLON: FAMINE RELIEVED.

In page 568 of the present volume, we inserted the speech of the Governor of Ceylon, on occasion of the scarcity at that time felt and feared, made to the Model-hariars and other head men, natives of the island: we have now the satisfaction of reporting that the measures taken have been followed by the most beneficial consequences. We are informed, that in regard to the late scarcity of provision, nothing but the prompt and most liberal bounty of Government in conjunction with the large contributions of individuals, could have saved the lives of thousands, who must otherwise have miserably perished by famine and its never-failing consequent, disease. The importation of Rice by the Merchants, assisted as they were by, Government Bills, and the produce of the late crops of Grain and Fruit, have happily

removed all apprehension of want, and health will, no doubt, be soon restored with plenty.

ISLE OF FRANCE: NEW CHURCH.

Lord Moira remained eleven days at the Isle of France, and seven days at Madras. During his stay at the former settlement, his Lordship laid the foundation stone of a new Church, which it is proposed to erect on the ruins of a decayed place of worship at Port Louis. He also visited the public institutions and Masonic Lodges of the Colony.

POETRY.

PATRIOTIC ODES: 1814.

By Mr. Croker, at the Wellington Dinner.

Victor of Assaye’s eastern plain;
Victor of all the fields of Spain;—
Victor of France’s despot reign;
Thy task of glory done;
Welcome!—from dangers greatly daved,
From triumphs, with the vanquish’d shared,
From nations saved, and nations spared;
Unconquered WELLINGTON!

Unconquered! yet thy honours claim
A nobler, than a Conqueror’s name;
At the red wreaths of guilty fame
Thy generous soul has blush’d:
The blood—the tears the world has shed—
The throngs of mourners—piles of dead—
The grief—the guilt—are on his head,
The Tyrant thou hast crush’d!

Thine was the sword which Justice draws;
Thine was the pure and generous cause,
Of holy rites and human laws
The impious thrall to burst:
And thou was destined for thy part!
The noblest mind, the firmest heart,
Artless—but in the warrior’s art—
And in that art, the first.

And we, who in the Orient skies
Beheld thy Sun of glory rise,
Still follow, with exulting eyes,
His proud Meridian height.
Late—on thy grateful country’s breast,
Late, may that Sun descend to rest,
Beaming through all the glowing West
The Memory of his light!

FOR A' THAT AN A' THAT.

A new Song to an old Tune.

Sung at the first Meeting of the Pitt Club of Scotland.

Written by Walter Scott, Esq.

THO' right be aft put down by strength,
As mony a day we saw that,
The true and lieff' cause at length
Shall bear the grie for a' that.
For a' that an a' that,
Guns, guillotines, an a' that,
The Fleur-de-lys, that lost her right,
Is queen again for a' that.

We'll twine her in a friendly knot
With England's rose and a' that,
The Shamrock shall not be forgot,
For Wellington made bra' that :
The Thistle, tho' her leaf be rude,
Yet faith we'll no misca' that,
She sheltered in her solitude
The Fleur-de-lys, for a' that !

The Austrian Vine, the Prussian Pine
(For Blucher's sake, hurra that !)
The Spanish olive too shall join,
And bloom in peace for a' that.
Stout Russia's hemp, so surely twin'd,
Around our wreath we'll draw that ;
And he that would the cord unbind,
Shall have it for his gra-vat !

Or if to choke sae puir a so,
Your pity scorn to throw that,
The Devil's Elbo' he his lot,
Where he may sit and claw that.
In spite of slight, in spite of might,
In spite of brags and a' that,
The lads that battled for the right,
Have won the day, and a' that !

There's a bit spot I had forgot,
They ca'd America, that ;
A coward plot her rats had got
Their father's flag, to gnaw that ;
Now see it fly top gallant high
Atlantic winds shall blow that,
And yankee loun, beware your croun,
There's kames in hand to claw that !

For on the land, or on the sea,
Where'er the breezes blow that,
The British flag shall bear the grie,
And win the day for a' that !

TRAVELS IN RUSSIA: THITHER AND BACK AGAIN: OR, THE MARCH TO MOSCOW.

BONAPARTE he would set out
For a Summer Excursion to Moscow :
The fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbleu ! Parbleu !
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow !

Four hundred thousand men and more,
Heigh ho for Moscow !
There were Marshals by dozens, and Dukes
by the score,
Princes a few, and Kings one or two.
While the fields were so green and the sky so blue,
Morbleu ! Parbleu !
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow !

There was a Junot and Augereau,
Heigh ho for Moscow !
Dombrowsky and Poniatowsky,
General Rapp and the Emperor Nap,
Nothing would do,
While the fields were so green and the sky

so blue,
Morbleu ! Parbleu !
But they must be marching to Moscow.
But then the Russians they turn'd to,
All on the road to Moscow,
Nap had to fight his way thro',
They could fight but they could not *parler*
voue,
But the fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbleu ! Parbleu !
And so he got on to Moscow.

But they made the place too hot for him,
(For they set fire to Moscow !)
To get there had cost him much ado,
And then no better course he knew,
While the fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbleu ! Parbleu !
Than to march back again from Moscow.

The Russians they stuck close to him,
All on the road from Moscow :
There were Tormazow and Jemabow,
And all the others that end in *ow* ;
Rajefsky and Noverefsky,
And all the others that end in *efsky* :
Schamscheff, Souchosanef, and Schepeloff,
And all the others that end in *eff* :

Wasitschikoff, Kostomaroff, and
Tchorglokooff,
And all the others that end in *off* :
Milaradovitch, Jaladovitch, and Karatich-
kowitch,
And all the others that end in *itch* :
Oscharoffsky, and Rosstoffsky, and Kazatich-
koffsky,
And all the others that end in *offsky* :
And last of all an Admiral came,
A terrible man with a terrible name,
A name which you all must know very well,
Nobody can speak and nobody can spell ;
And Platoff he play'd them off,
And Markoff he mark'd them off,
And Tuchkoff he touched them off,
And Koutouhoff he cut them off,
And Woronoff he worried them off,
And Dochtoroff he doctor'd them off,
And Rodinoff he flogged them off,
They stuck close to them with all their
might ;
They were on left and on the right,
Behind and before, by day and by night,
Nap would rather *parlez vous* than fight ;
But *parlez vous* no more would do,
Morbleu ! Parbleu !
For they remember'd Moscow !

And then came on the frost and snow,
All on the road from Moscow !
The Emperor Nap found as he went,
That he was not quite omnipotent ;
And worse and worse the weather grew,
The fields were so white and the sky so blue
Sacrebleu ! Ventrebleu !
What a terrible journey from Moscow !

The Devil take the hindmost, O !
All on the road from Moscow !
Quoth Nap — who thought it small delight
To fight all day and freeze all night,
And so not knowing what else to do,
When the fields were white and the sky so
blue,
Morbleu ! Parbleu !
He stole away, I tell you true,
All on the road from Moscow.

'Twas as much too cold upon the road,
As it was too hot at Moscow ;
But there is a place which he *must* view,
Where the fire is red and the brimstone blue,
Morbleu ! Parbleu !
We'll find it hotter than Moscow.

LIST OF PATENTS, FOR INVENTIONS.

Joseph C. Dyer, of Gloucester-place, Canebourne-town, Middlesex, for a method of spinning hemp, flax, grasses, or any substance having considerable length of fibre, communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. November 1, 1819.

Samuel James, of Hoddesdon, Hertford, surgeon, for a sofa or machine for the ease of invalids and others. November 1, 1819.

John Barton, of Trafalgar-street, Westminster, Middlesex, engineer, for various improvements in the construction and application of steam engines. November 1, 1819.

John Ruthven, of Edinburgh, printer, for a machine or press for printing from types, blocks, or other surfaces. November 1, 1819.

Thomas Rogers, of Bagot-street, Dublin, but now residing in England, for new flour for bread, pastry, and other purposes. November 1, 1819.

William Summers, the younger, of New Bond Street, Middlesex, ironmonger, for a method of raising hot water from a lower to an upper level, for baths, manufactures, and other useful purposes. November 1, 1819.

Benjamin Sanders, the elder, of Granby-place, Surrey, button-manufacturer, for an improved manner or method of manufacturing buttons. November 4, 1819.

Charles Wilks, of Ballincollig, Cork, Esq. for a method of constructing four-wheeled carriages of all descriptions, whereby a facility of turning is obtained, without having recourse to the usual modes of having what is commonly called locks, or having any necessity for keeping the fore wheels of such carriages lower than the hinder wheels usually are, or of raising the bodies of such carriages higher than usual. November 9, 1819.

Richard Jones Tomlinson, of Bristol, Somerset, iron-master, for certain improvements in the method of constructing or making the coverings of the roofs or of other surfaces of buildings, whether external or internal. November 13, 1819.

William Pope, Bristol, perfumer, for an instrument or instruments, to be used jointly or separately, for ascertaining a ship's way at sea, and assisting in determining the longitude. — 16th Nov. 1819.

William Burge, Bristol, confectioner, for certain improvements in the construction of fire-places. — 16th Nov.

James Brumfitt, of Plymouth, Devon, tailor, for certain improvements in different stages of rope-making, and in machinery

adapted for such improvements.—16th Nov.

Edward Charles Howard, of Westbourne Green, Middlesex, Esq. for certain improvements in the process of preparing and refining sugars.—20th Nov.

Frederick Cherry, of Croydon, Surrey, veterinary surgeon in the army, for certain improvements in the construction of various articles of an officer's field equipage.—23d Nov.

Jeremiah Donovan, of Craven Street, Strand, Middlesex, Esq. and John Church, of Chelsea, in the same county, soap-boiler, for their discovered improvement of sapo-naceous compounds for deterging in sea water, in hard water, and in soft water.—23d Nov.

Richard Mackenzie Bacon, Norwich, printer, and Bryan Donkin, of Port Place, Bermondsey, Surrey, engineer, for their improvements in the implements or apparatus employed in printing, whether from types, from blocks, or from plates.—23d Nov.

James Bodmer, of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, gent. for his method of loading fire-arms, cannon, and all ordnance, except mortars, at the breech, with a rifle or plain bore; and also a touch-hole for fire-arms and ordnance, and also a moveable sight for fire-arms and ordnance.

Edward Biggs, of Birmingham, Warwick, brass-founder, for his method of working stamps by a steam engine, water, or horse power.—23d Nov.

John Duncombe, of Woolwich, Kent, civil engineer, for his improvement to mathematical and astronomical instruments in order to render them more portable, accurate, easy, expeditious and certain in their application to topographical and nautical surveying, the mensuration of terrestrial and celestial angles, and the direct distances of inaccessible objects, at one station, by land or sea, without the usual modes of calculation, by a new index which ascertains the measured quantity of an angle to any proposed rational degree of precision, by rendering the division of the minute parts hitherto imperceptible to the senses, truly conspicuous and distinctly legible by the naked eye; also by an attached new parallel movement, the natural sine and co-sine of such angles are precisely obtained to any eligible radius, without tabular or other reference; and by a detached similar movement, the direct distance of an inaccessible object is accurately measured at one station, without trigonometrical or other calculation; and a new improved compass, whose index points due north and south, and which is capable of

adjustment according to the known or observed variation of the magnetic needle.—25th Nov.

John Cragg, of Liverpool, Lancaster, Esq. for certain improvements in the facing of exterior and interior walls of Gothic or other structures, with strong milled or sawn stones, board and secured by mouldings, grooves, and ties of cast iron, in such a manner as to have the appearance when sanded of finely-wrought stone-work in ornamental panels, or otherwise; with cieblings of correspondent tracery, form, and character, of the same materials, which may be supported by pointed arches, rising from single or clustered columns of cast iron, or otherwise; and in capping buttresses in Gothic architecture with highly-enriched pinnacles of cast iron only, the which being connected by metal, with the spouts also of metal, and carried down to the ground, form conductors, for the protection of lofty buildings from the effect of lightning; also for a spiral stair, (wholly of cast iron,) of a light and simple construction, which may be carried up or inserted within the corner of a buttressed tower wall, or in the cylinder of a small turret; by which mode of facing, adorning, and constructing the said several parts, churches, or other buildings of pure Gothic design, may be erected of brick, and finished with light ornamental carved work, of appropriate taste and elegance, at less expence than if wrought in stone, and in materials that will endure. Dated November 29, 1813.

Maurice de Jough, of Kentish Town, Middlesex; for a method of manufacturing or preparing madder roots. Dated November 29, 1813.

Isaac Willson, of Bath, Gent. for improvements upon stove-grates, to prevent smoky rooms, and for obtaining an increased heat from the same quantity of fuel. Dated November 29, 1813.

Samuel Tyrrell, of Peddinghoe, Sussex, farmer; for a broad-cast sowing machine. Dated December 4, 1813.

John Bateman, of Wyke, York; for an improvement on musical instruments. Dated December 9, 1813.

Thomas Wright, of Great St. Helen's, London, broker; for a method of making a composition or mixture for dyeing scarlet and other colours. Dated December 9, 1813.

John Swarbreck Rogers, of Chester merchant; for a mode of spinning or making a species of wool into yarn, either by itself or with any other material, which yarn may be beneficially used in various

branches of manufacture. Dated December 14, 1813.

Joseph White, of Leeds, York, millwright; for improvements in steam-engines. Dated December 14, 1813.

William Allamus Day, of Poplar, Middlesex, for a method of extracting all the gross or mucilaginous matter from sinks or Greenland blubber, produced from whales when boiled into oil; which method not only renders the oil so boiled more free from its usual rancid smell and taste, but in a great degree adds to its burning and inflammable qualities. Dated December 20, 1813.

William Spratley, of the Strand, Middlesex, coal merchant, for an improvement upon the axle-tree of wheels for carriages of different descriptions. Dated December 20, 1813.

John Sutherland, of Liverpool, Lancashire, copper-smith, for an improvement in the construction of copper and iron sugar boilers, and hanging the same; and also an improvement in the construction of the furnaces or fire-places in which such pans and boilers ought to be placed. December 20, 1813.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, Knt. commonly called Lord Cochrane, for methods of regulating the atmospheric pressure of lamps, globes, and other transparent cases, of supplying combustible matter to flame, and preserving uniform intensity of light. December 24, 1813.

Ralph Sutton, of Birmingham, Warwick, brass-founder, for an effectual security to prevent the accidental discharge of fowling-pieces, which invention is unconnected with the lock, and applicable to all kind of fire-arms. December 24, 1813.

James Cavanah Murphy, of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, Middlesex, Architect, for an Arabian method of preserving timber, and various other substances, from corruption or decay. December 24, 1813.

William Stocker, of Martock, Somerset, gunsmith; for a cock made of metal and wood for drawing liquor from casks, which produces a stop superior to that which is effected by common cocks, and prevents the liquor from coming in contact with the metals, except when the liquor is in the act of being drawn and is running from the cask. Dated January 10, 1814.

John Duffy, junior, of Ballsbridge, near Dublin, calico-printer; for a method of producing patterns on cloths made of calico or linen, or both, by preserving or defending mordants or colours previously applied to them from injury, when it is required to pass such mordants or colours

through solutions of acids, of acid salts, of metallic salts, or of combinations of the oxymuriatic acid. Dated February 8, 1814.

Timothy Harris, of Foley-place, Portland-chapel, Middlesex; for a machine for ploughing or laying on colours called grounds, printing, flocking, and pressing, so as to produce an even smooth face upon paper, silk, linen, woollen, leather, and cotton. Dated February 8, 1814.

John Valance, junr. of Brightelmston, Sussex, brewer; for an apparatus for cooling brewers', vinegar makers', and distillers' worts, wash, &c. Dated February 8, 1814.

John Kershaw, of Glossop-dale, Derby, cotton-spinner, and John Wood, of the same place, gentleman; for a mode of preparing flax for the purpose of being spun on the like machinery as cotton. Dated February 10, 1814.

Joseph Bramah, of Pimlico, Middlesex, Esq. for a method of applying a certain species of earth which will prove useful, and be found productive of great public benefit, in as much as it will when applied prevent, destroy, and finally extirpate what is called the dry or fungus rot, and will serve as a substitute for lead in making of oil paints, and also for various other useful purposes. Dated February 10, 1814.

William Francis Hamilton, of Asylum-buildings, West-road, Lambeth, Surrey, Engineer; for improvements in optical instruments and apparatus. Dated February 12, 1814.

Richard Price, of Bristol, Ironmonger; for an improved cooking apparatus. Dated February, 12, 1814.

John Buddle, of Walls-end, Northumberland, gent. for a fire-pan or fire-lamp, in which small or inferior coals may be consumed, in the place of large or round coals; he hath also found out and invented a fire-grate or fire-stove to be fixed at the bottom of the chimney in the ordinary mode, in which fire-grate or fire-stove small or inferior coals may be consumed on all occasions, and for all the same purposes as larger or round coals. Dated February 21, 1814.

James Thomson, of Colebrook Terrace, Islington, Middlesex, merchant; for improvements in the construction of fire-arms, and the locks of fire-arms. Dated March 9, 1814.

Matthew Murray, of Leeds, York, engineer; for methods and improvements in the construction of hydraulic presses, for pressing cloth and paper, and for other purposes. Dated March 12, 1814.

John Slater, of Birmingham, Warwick, manufacturer of coach-springs and patent

steam-kitchens; for an improvement in a steam-boiler, and apparatus for the purpose of washing, steaming, cleaning, and whitening cloaths, cloathing, and cloths, and for warming or heating closets, laundries, and other rooms, by the same. Dated March 12, 1814.

James Barclay and William Cuming, of Cambridge; for improved wheel's and axletrees for carriages. Dated March 12, 1814.

Edward Steers, of the Inner Temple, Gent. for a method of rendering the stoppers of bottles, jars, &c. air-tight. Dated March 12, 1814.

Roger Haslewood, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury-square, Middlesex, ironmonger; for a contrivance for folding screens, adapted to impede the passage of air, smoke, fire, and light, applied to fire-places, grates, stoves, windows, and doors, which he denominates "The improved folding Screen." Dated March 12, 1814.

Alexander Cock, of the Strand, Middlesex, Gent. for an invention for the prevention and cure of the dry rot and common decay in timber; and for preserving woollen, linen, and other articles from mildw. Dated March 12, 1814.

Daniel Goodall, of Burton Latimer, Northampton; for manufacturing of English crepes from silks dyed and coloured, both before and after they are thrown or spun into crepe, silk, or silk for the manufacturing of crepe, and introducing wearing or working into the warp, and shute of such crepes, black, white, coloured, and fancy silks, and also black, white, coloured, and fancy cottons and worsteds, and also gold and silver, and every other description of plain or fancy materials. Dated March 12, 1814.

William Alfred Noble, of Ritey-street, Chelsea, Middlesex, engineer; for an improved steam and fire-engine, and new means of connecting or joining steam or water pipes together. Dated March 28, 1814.

Emanuel Heaton, of Birmingham, Warwick, gun-finisher; for an improvement to the locks and breeches of fire-arms, by rendering the pans of locks and communication between the priming and loading of fire-arms water-proof. Dated March 12,

John Sparks Moline, of Leadenhall-street, London, leather-merchant; for an improved method of tanning leather. Dated March 28, 1814.

George Staart, of Ordnance-wharf, Westminster-bridge, Surrey, timber-merchant; for certain improvements in machinery for grinding corn, and various other articles. Dated April 1, 1814.

OBSERVANDE EXTERNA.

— SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Austria.—Francis II. born February 1768, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Elector of Bohemia, and Arch Cup Bearer of the Holy Roman Empire; married, 1790, to Maria Theresa, daughter of the King of the two Sicilies, by whom he has four sons and four daughters; and married again in 1808.

Holland.—Prince William Frederick VI. of Orange Nassau Sovereign Prince, born 24th August, 1772, (son of William V. who was dispossessed of his kingdom by the French in Jan. 1795, and fled for refuge to England;) reinstated in the sovereignty of the United Provinces, by proclamation, at Amsterdam, Nov. 15, 1813. Married to Frederica Louisa, sister to the King of Prussia, in Oct. 1791. Has issue, 1. William Frederick George, born Dec. 1792. 2. William Frederick Charles, born Feb. 1797. 3. Wilhelmina Frederica Paulina, born March, 1800. Frederica Louisa, sister to the Sovereign Prince, born Nov. 1770, widow of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. Sophia Wilhelmina, mother of the Sovereign Prince, and widow of Prince William V. late Stadtholder.

France.—Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, born Nov. 17, 1755; married Josephine Louisa of Savoy, 1771, who died in Nov. 1810. Charles Phillip de France, Monsieur (Count D'Artois, brother of the King,) born Oct. 6, 1757; married, 1773, to Maria Theresa of Savoy, who died in June, 1805. Has issue, 1. Louis Antoine d'Artois Duc D'Angouleme; born Aug 6, 1775; married in 1799, Maria Theresa Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI. who was born in 1778. 2. Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duc de Berri, born Jan. 1778. Louis Philip, Duc d'Orleans, born 1773; married 1809, Maria Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies. Has issue, 1. Ferdinand Philip Louis, Duc de Chartres, born at Palermo, Sept. 1810. 2. Maria Theresa Charlotte Isabella, born at Palermo, April 1812. 3. Maria Christiansa Carolina, born at Palermo, April 1813. Louis Maria Adelaide de Bourbon, Duchess Dowager D'Orleans, born March 1752. Mother of the Duc d'Orleans, and of Louis Adelaide, Mademoiselle D'Orleans, born Aug. 1772. Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince de Conde, born August 1738, married Charlotte Eliza de Rohan; and afterwards married Princess Dowager of Monaco. Has issue, 1. Louis Henry Joseph, Duc de Bourbon, born April 1756, married, 1770, to Louise Maria Theresa D'Orleans, Duchess of Bourbon; born in 1750. 2. Louise Adelaide, born Oct. 1757.

Sicily.—Ferdinand IV. King of the two Sicilies; born Jan. 12, 1751; ascended the throne Oct. 5, 1759, on his father's becoming King of Spain.

Rome.—Pius VII. Bernardi Chiaramonte, born at Cesena, in Romagna, Aug. 14, 1743;

Cardinal in April, 1785; elected Pope at Venice, March 14, 1800; crowned 21st of the same month.

Portugal.—Maria Francisca Elizabeth, born Dec. 17, 1734; Queen, Feb. 24, 1777, widow, May 26, 1786, of Don Pedro, her uncle. John Maria Joseph Louis, Prince Regent; born May 13, 1767; married Jan. 9, 1790; Charlotte Joaquina, of Spain, born April 24, 1770; has issue; born in the Brazils.

Spain.—Ferdinand VII. married a daughter of the King of Naples, who is dead.

Russia.—Alexander I. Paulowitz, born Dec. 22, 1777; Emperor of all the Russias, March 24, 1801; married Oct. 9, 1793, Louis Maria Augustus Elizabeth Alexianna of Baden, born Jan. 24, 1779.

Prussia.—Frederick William III. born Aug. 3, 1770; King of Prussia, Nov. 16, 1797, married Dec. 24, 1793 Louis Augusta Wilhelmina Amelia, of Mecklenburg Strelitz, born March 16, 1775; has issue.

Denmark.—Frederick VI. born Jan. 28, 1768; King of Denmark, March 13, 1808; married July 31, 1790, Maria Sophia Frederica, of Hesse Cassel, born Oct. 28, 1767; has issue one daughter, Caroline.

Sweden.—Charles, formerly Duke of Södermannia, born Oct. 7, 1748; married July 7, 1774, to Hedwige Elizabeth Charlotte, Princess of Holstein Oldenburg; assumed the crown of Sweden on the abdication of his nephew Gustavus, who now takes the title of Count Gottorp. Crown Prince, the Prince of Ponte Corvo, (*General Bernadotte*), by birth a Frenchman, a military man, who held the rank of General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, under the late Emperor Napoleon.

Switzerland.—Louis D'Affry, Landammann of Switzerland.

Hanover.—Elector, his Britannic Majesty Governor and Commander in Chief, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal.

Turkey.—Mahmud II. born July 20th, 1785, proclaimed Emperor, Aug. 11, 1808.

Württemberg.—Frederick, born Nov. 6, 1754; King of Württemberg in 1806; Sovereign and reigning Duke of Württemberg and Teck; married first, Augusta Carolina Frederica Louisa of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, who died Sept. 27, 1788; second, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess-royal of England.

Baden.—Charles Frederick, born Nov. 22, 1728, Grand Duke of Baden, Duke of Ziegenheim; married first, Jan. 22, 1751; Charlotte Louisa of Hesse Darmstadt, who died April 8, 1783; second, Nov. 24, 1787, Louisa Caroline, Countess of Hohenlohe born May 26, 1768.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Naval Force.—A ship of the line of the first rate has been built in the harbour of Kingston, for service on Lake Ontario. The keel is 171 feet; it is to carry 104 guns, 88 pounds, 42 pounds, and on the lower

deck long 36 pounders. It was supposed that this ship would be launched either in the middle, or at latest, before the conclusion of July.—The largest ship which the Americans have constructed for the navigation of the Lake carries only 64 guns.

Remarkable Ice Islands, Halifax, May 31.

The convoy under the Spencer, bound to Quebec, on the 14th of May, in lat. 44° 18' N. long. 50° 50' W. fell in with upwards of twenty large islands of ice, some of which were eighty feet above the surface of the water, and about two acres in extent. In the afternoon of the same day the convoy met a field of ice, computed at twenty miles extent, and about thirty feet above the water's level, some parts being considerably higher; most happily these islands and this immense field were discovered in clear weather, and in the day time, from which fortuitous circumstance, no accidents occurred.

For several days prior, and many subsequent to, the 14th May, the fogs were so intense, that one ship could not discern another, within the range of half cable, so that many of the convoy would have been wrecked, had the 14th proved equally foggy."

AMERICA: SOUTH.

New Assembly: no Slaves. The new assembly of Buenos Ayres met on the 1st January, 1813, and on the 2d February declared that every slave who should hereafter tread its territory was from that moment free. It also decreed the offspring of all that moment free. It also decreed the offspring of all slaves to be free, arranged plans for their education, and assigned them territorial property. In the civic feasts games are instituted, in which a certain number of those who had heretofore been in a state of slavery, receive freedom, as a reward; and in the May feast, (kept the 25th) in commemoration of the political regeneration of that country, the freedom of six slaves is balloted for. Caracas, that may be called a tropical country, has done the same.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor's Address to his People's Deputies. Vienna, June 23. All the provinces of the Austrian States having sent deputations to Court, to present felicitations to the Emperor and King, his Majesty received them this morning in the Hall of Ceremony; and being seated on his throne, and surrounded by the great officers of state, he addressed to the deputies the following discourse:—

"After many years of sacrifices and of sufferings, I, at last, on this long-wished for day, assemble the deputies of my faithful provinces around the throne, of which the love and devotedness of my people have been at all times the firmest supports. This day is one of the happiest of my life.

"The peace of the world is concluded; it is about to restore happiness and tranquillity to my states.

"You, my dear subjects, have fulfilled, in the most perfect manner, your duties towards me and the country. My heart bears me witness that I have also fulfilled mine. We have endured, with unshaken firmness, twenty years of a disastrous war. They are passed; the evil has been destroyed at its very root; the fidelity, the constancy of my people, the bravery of my victorious armies, have performed what would have appeared scarcely susceptible of being executed. We leave our children a glorious example; they will bless our perseverance.

"I acknowledge with lively satisfaction what has been done in all parts of my monarchy, for the preservation and re-establishment of the whole.

"My heart is equally affected with the touching proofs of attachment which I every day receive, even from countries which had been long separated from my empire, and which are now restored to it anew. The more that separation was painful to me, the more satisfactory and pleasing is it for me to think that my children have not forgotten their father amidst the most melancholy vicissitudes of events.

"We have deep wounds to cure; but some years of repose will suffice to cause them entirely to disappear.

"With the spirit which has hitherto animated this monarchy, and which will ever animate it (for I depend with perfect confidence on my people) nothing will be difficult for us to execute.

"You have endured the ordeal of calamity; shew now that you know how to enjoy prosperity. Love the state of which you are members; love your country, unite yourselves to your prince, and never forget that your happiness is the only object of my solicitude."

The Empress, with the Imperial family, were present at this solemn audience.

FLANDERS.

June 25. 1814.

A Tarif of Duty on Importation has been published at Brabant, to be acted upon provisionally until the fate of this country has been decided. It enacts as follows:—

1. Articles for the use of manufactories, viz. indigo, cochineal, dye-woods, ashes, gum, &c. also raw articles for manufacturing, viz. hides, raw sugar, &c. and, further, drugs, elephant's teeth, grain, &c. to pay no duty on importation.

2d. All articles for consumption, as coffee, pepper, tea, spices, &c. to pay 3 per cent. on home consumption.

3d. All manufactured goods, or articles subjected to some mode of preparation, to pay 8 per cent. for home consumption; this of course, includes refined sugar.

All articles not mentioned, but which must be considered as coming under article 1, are to pay one per cent. on home consumption; this, of course, comprises cotton-wool. All goods are, however, permitted to be reported and warehoused for exportation, and to pay only one per cent. on re-exportation. This regulation is of great importance to Antwerp, for the expediting goods to Switzerland, France, the Rhine, &c. as in Holland the full duty must be paid.

Hour on the Credulous.—Brussels, June 28.—The affair of Lord Cochrane recalls an occurrence of the same kind here in 1789. A stranger arrived, and made vast purchases of cotton, coffee, and other articles of colonial produce. The following day he causes a paragraph to be inserted in *The Courier De L'Escart* stating that the crops of the West India islands were destroyed by a general insurrection of the negroes. A considerable rise of all colonial produce is the consequence; and the stranger obtains 120,000 francs for giving up his bargains!

FRANCE.

Paris, June 20.—His Excellency the Duke of Wellington appeared at Court yesterday morning.

June 28. A solemn funeral service for the Duc d'Enghien at St. Maur—The church is hung with white drapery, and is otherwise appropriately fitted up for the occasion. Beneath the principal entrance is the following inscription:

"To the Great and Magnanimous Louis-Antoine-Henri-Bourbon-Conde, Duc d'Enghien, not less lamented for his personal valour and the renown of his ancestors, than for his infamous murder: he was destroyed in the flower of his age."

Clergy.—The bishops have just been restored to the plenitude of their ancient rights, in regard to the collation of the curés in their dioceses. The curés nominated by bishops may now be put in possession of their benefices without the previous authorization of the government.

stories, ashes, manufactured, furniture, &c. to 3 per cent.; this article consists of 5 per cent. of the total expenditure, the duty

June recalls were in the vast artil- lery, owing to the fact that these were of the colonial and the giving

the Court

service—fau- tery, ed-up prin- cipal

Louis- d'En- val than destroyed

en re- nient curé- ed by autho-

The Religieuses of St. Cyr have presented to the King of France a petition, praying leave to return to their Convent, and again devote themselves to education. Fourteen ladies professed, six sisters, and eight pupils, offer to unite in establishing the rules. They state that the Convent is not alienated, and that it is worthy the King's piety to restore one of the most honourable establishments of the reign of Louis XV. The king promised to take their petition into consideration.

Legion of Honour.—By an Ordinance of the king, the Legion of Honour is in future to bear on one side the effigy of Henry IV, motto *Henri IV. Roi de France et de Navarre*; on the other three *fleur de lis*; motto, *Honneur et Patrie*. The grand cross is to have three *fleur de lis*, surmounted by the Royal Crown, with the same motto.

Old Soldiers.—The King of France has raised to the rank of Officers all the privates of the old Body Guards of France who have presented themselves; many of them were covered with wounds received during the Revolution.

French Marine.—By an Ordinance of his Majesty, the French Marine Establishment will consist of the following officers, with the following salaries, viz.

Ten Vice Admirals at	-	10,800 francs
Twenty Rear Admirals at	-	8,000
One Hundred Captains of Ships, 40 of the first class, and 60 of the second	-	
The former at	-	4,000
The latter at	-	3,600
100 Captains of Frigates at	-	2,800
400 Lieuts. of Ships at	-	1,600
500 Mates at	-	1,200

Those appointments are augmented in the proportion of one half, in the cases of officers actually serving on board.

Officers who obtain leave of absence on account of their private affairs, shall not receive stipends during their absence.

Emphatic Expression.—The Moniteur contains a short address, in the Bas-Breton language, as delivered by the peasants of that country to the Duc D'Angouleme. There is something pretty in the expressions of these hardy sons of nature:—“ May we all live a hundred years longer, (said the spokesman)—you to have the pleasure of making us happy, and we to have the pleasure of loving you.”

Many of the streets of Paris are beginning to be designated by their pristine names, which were altered during the

storms of the revolution. Rue Cenetri is now called Rue D'Artois; Rue de la Loi is changed to Rue Richelieu, &c. &c.

Financial Regulation.—The King has published an *arrete* of council containing regulations which confirm to holders of *bons* for the extraordinary contributions exacted this and the last year, security for the articles advanced. These *bons* are to be accepted, after the current year, in the payment of taxes.

Bullion, &c. Exportation allowed.—His Majesty has given permission for the free exportation of gold and silver in bullion, dollars, foreign coin, plate, and jewellery; observing the general laws relative to the customs and the warranty of works in gold and silver. Any Frenchman or foreigner who sends to the Mint a quantity of bullion or other articles to be made into French coin, shall be allowed to export within the term of one month an equivalent sum in French coin.

The preamble to the decree enacting the above is as follows:—“ We have ascertained,” says his majesty, “ that all the prohibitions of the exportation of gold and silver are of no avail in preventing it, and have no other effect than that of fettering commerce and hindering the entrance or transit of the said articles; so that such prohibitions, far from increasing the quantity of gold and silver, tend on the contrary to make them disappear and diminish their quantity, &c.”

This article will, of course, be closely canvassed by both Bullionists, and anti-Bullionists, among our politicians in Great Britain.

Cotton Manufacturers, Rouen, July 1.—The cotton spinning factories are again here in great activity; and find not only a ready sale but a good profit. Almost all the vessels consigned to France return in ballast, finding nothing here that can suit the English market. They have brought great supplies of every kind of produce, which will keep the prices low for a long time.”

Sugar from Beet Root: implements sold.—The French Government has ordered all the materials and implements employed in the public establishment at Rambouillet, for the extraction of sugar from the beet root, to be sold by auction. These establishments were numerous in France. Thus the mind's home of Buonaparte, has ended in the destruction of a considerable capital.

Parisian Subscription.—A list of subscribers has been published at Paris, with some ostentation, for re-establishing the equestrian statue of Henry the Fourth upon

the *Pont Neuf*; but although this is a proceeding in which the Royal Family are much interested, we find but few names who have subscribed more than *one hundred francs*, and the majority lesser sums.

Specimen of Parochial Reports. Statistics.

†† The following may contribute a hint towards a more complete view of the population of a place, a county, or a kingdom, than has hitherto been common among us. The trouble of keeping such a register would naturally fall on the clergy; but happily, by means of a book properly prepared, that trouble would be reduced to nothing.

General view of the progress of population for the departments of Menda for the year 1809. Feb. 20, 1814.

BIRTHS.—Lawful issue.

Males . . .	2,110
Females . . .	1,961

Illegitimate acknowledged.

Males . . .	14
Females . . .	3

Illegitimate not acknowledg-

Males . . .	39
Females . . .	36

Total 4,163

DEATHS. Batchelors . . .	1,050
Maidens . . .	918
Married men . . .	365
Married women . . .	442
Widowers . . .	209
Widows . . .	271

Total 3,259

MARRIAGES.

Batchelors and maidens	897
Batchelors and widows	16
Widowers and maidens	50
Widowers and widows	11

Total 974

It results from this analysis that, the births in 1809, exceeded the burials, 908.

The population of the department on Jan. 1, 1808, being 143,265; and the proportion of births during that year being 1515, more than the deaths, the population on Jan. 1, 1809, ought to be 144,778.—

Therefore, during 1809, the Births have been in the proportion of 1 to 34 8—10 The Burials have been 1 to 44 5—10 The Marriages have been 1 to 148 6—10

Nine persons are reported as having reached from 95 to 100 years; and two to 100 years, and upwards.

Bills of Mortality for the 12 districts of Paris.—

Deaths in 1813 . . .	18,676
Deaths in 1812 . . .	20,153
Decrease deaths	1,457
Births in 1813	20,219
viz. 10,342 males, and 9,877 females.	
Deaths	18,576

Excess of Births 1,543

In 1812, the excess was only 546

In 1813, there were deposited at the Morgue (bone-house) 245 dead bodies; viz. 198 men and 45 women.

Order of the day at Paris: containing the Universal Wish—properly understood.

Vive, a jamais l'Empereur des François, La Famille Roiiale est indigne de vivre, Publions d'orsomais l'ancien nom des Capets, La race Imperiale doit seule lui survivre, Soyons donc le soutien du Grand Napoleon, Du grand Due d'Angouleme otous l'ame maudite,

C'est a lui qu'appartient cette punition, L'honneur du diademe a son merite.

By a calculation in the French papers it appears that within the last nine years, the ambition of Buonaparte has cost that country the lives of one million six hundred thousand conscripts.

Napoleon's Trepidation.—The great Napoleon, who fancied that he could make the universe tremble, trembled himself before women. The talents of Madame de Staél filled him with mortal alarm;—and she was exiled. The beauty and the grace of Madame Recamier could not save her from a similar disgrace. She was compelled to wander during several years in France and Italy, without being permitted to approach Paris. She has within these few days been restored to her country, her family, and her friends.

Displacing and Replacing.—Buonaparte's statue on the top of the column in the place Vendôme at Paris, was taken down, amidst the shouts of the multitude, early in April.

The statue of Louis XIV. in the Court of the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, which had been displaced to make room for that of Buonaparte, was restored to its place, and the usurper's removed, May 7.

Buonaparte's Voyage to Elba.—Captain Usher, of the Undaunted, who conveyed Buonaparte from Frejus to the island of Elba, gives the following interesting account of his conduct on that occasion, in

letter dated on board that frigate at Frejus —

" Soon after my arrival at Frejus, Count Bertrand, Grand Marshal, informed me that it was the Emperor's wish to see me (he is still acknowledged Emperor and Sovereign of the island of Elba). — When I was presented, he said, that *he was once a great enemy to England, but now he was us sincere a friend* : he said *we were a great and generous nation*. He asked me about the wind, weather, distance to Elba, and other nautical questions; he then bowed and retired. He was very dignified—still the Emperor. I received his command to dine with him—there were at table the Russian, Austrian, Prussian, and English Commissioners, and the Grand Marshal; the conversation was most interesting. In the morning he sent for me; he asked me how the wind was, and said he had made up his mind to embark at eight in the evening. At seven o'clock an immense mob formed round his hotel; he sent for me, and I remained half an hour alone with him. His sword was on the table, and he appeared very thoughtful—there was a great noise in the street. I said to him, the French mob are the worst I have seen; he answered *they are a fierce people*. He appeared in deep thought; but recovering himself, rang the bell, and ordered the Grand Marshal to be sent for; he asked if all was ready; being answered in the affirmative, he turned to me, and said in his usual quick way *Allons*. He was handed into the boat by a nephew of Sir S. Smith, who is my fourth Lieutenant—rather an odd coincidence. Lieut. Smith had been confined in a prison for seven or eight years. I introduced him.—The Emperor seemed to feel his conscience prick him; he only said, *"Nephew to Sir Sidney Smith! I met him in Egypt."* When he went on board he walked round the ship; my people crowded about him, and for the first time in his life he felt confidence in a mob. His spirits seemed to revive, and he told me the next morning he had never slept better; next day he asked me a thousand questions, and seemed quite initiated in all nautical matters.—When we were sailing by the Alps, he leaned upon my arm for half an hour, looking earnestly at them. I told him he once passed them with better fortune. He laughed, and liked the compliment. He told me he had been only once wounded, and in the knee, by an English sergeant. He looks uncommonly well and young. He is changed much for the better, being now very stout. He showed me a portrait of the King of Rome, who is very like his father; he like-

wise showed me one of the Empress, which is rather pretty. We had a smart gale when off Corsica. He asked me to anchor at Ajaccio, the place of his birth; but the wind changing made it impossible. In the gale, I told him I had more confidence than Caesar's pilot—the compliment pleased him. I returned to Frejus, to embark the Princess Borghese, his sister, who goes on a visit to Elba."

Porto Ferrajo, June 6. Yesterday a smart shock of an earthquake was felt here; it did no harm, but caused great dread.

Madame Pauline, Buonaparte's sister, is arrived here. Nineteen carriages and one hundred horses are also arrived for the service of Buonaparte.

Two British ships of war are at anchor in our roads.

France. The succession of the late Empress Josephine, in landed property and movables, amounts, it is said, after deducting all her debts, to a sum of 14,000,000 of francs, including her estate of Malmaison, which yields a rent of 150,000 francs.

GERMANY.

German acknowledgment.—An individual of distinction at Biedesheim, has offered a premium of 12 louis d'ors, for the best Latin Ode, representing England as the tutelary genius, as watching over the liberty of Germany, and protecting her from slavery.

HOLLAND.

Slave Trade Forbidden. *Amsterdam, June, 24.* "The Board of Trade hereby informs all whom it may concern, that it has been acquainted by his Excellency the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that by a decree of his Royal Highness our Sovereign Prince, dated the 15th inst. no ships or vessels shall be cleared out or dispatched from any port of the United Netherlands, which are designed to fetch negroes from the coast of Africa, or from any of the islands belonging to that continent, and to convey them to the continent or islands of America; and that all such ships or vessels designed for the Slave Trade, shall be refused admittance at any fort, factory, colony, or possession on the coast of Guinea.

The Vice-President of the Board of Trade,

"SEVERIUS."

INDIES, EAST.

"*Ship-building* is now in a most unexampled state of prosperity in India. A new vessel for the Company's service was launched in November at Calcutta; it was

named the Vansittart, and is 1200 tons burthen. Three other vessels, of inferior burthen, called the General Kyd, Earl of Meira, and the Susan, were launched about the same time, and a number of others are announced in the India Papers as being on the stocks.

The East India Company have also this month sent out orders to build a new ship at Bombay, of 1300 tons, to be called the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

PARMA: PLACENTIA.

Sovereignty of Maria Louisa.—The Austrian General, Count Nugent, commanding the forces upon the left bank of the Po, took formal possession on the 7th June of the States of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, by virtue of the treaties signed between the Emperor of Austria and the allied powers. On the same day he proclaimed the Archduchess Maria Louisa Sovereign of those States. The countries of Borgo, Toro, Compiano, &c. have been restored to the above States, from whence they had been separated.

PORUGAL.

Expected return of Prince Regent.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the return of the Prince Regent of Portugal from the Brazils to Lisbon. Admiral Sir John Beresford, brother to Lord Beresford, is to hoist his flag on board the *Bombay* of 74 guns, and to proceed immediately to Rio Janeiro, for the purpose of conveying his Royal Highness to Portugal.

PRUSSIA.

Address by the King.—“To my People. The contest for which my people took up arms with me is ended, happily ended, by the help of God, by the faithful support of our allies, by the vigor, the courage, the perseverance, and the self denial, which every Prussian has shewn in this hard struggle. Accept my thanks for it. Great have been your exertions—great your sacrifices. I know and recognise them. God above has also beheld them. We have attained what we sought to attain; Prussia stands crowned with glory before the eyes of our contemporaries and of posterity, independent by its tried vigor, proved in prosperity and adversity. One and all you rushed to arms—in the whole nation but one feeling—so also was the contest; such zeal as I saw then is rewarded by God, he will now reward it by the peace;—by the peace which he has given us. Better times will return with this peace. The peasant will no more sow for strangers—he will reap his harvest for himself—trade will revive—industry and science will flourish—the welfare of all

ranks will be re-established; and, in a new order of things, the wounds will close which have been inflicted during your long suffering.” FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Paris, June 3, 1814.

Proclamation to his Army, by the King.—

When I summoned you to combat for the defence of the country, I was confident that you would conquer or die. Warriors, you have justified that confidence, and the expectation of the nation. Fifteen battles, almost daily combats, a great number of towns taken by assault, and of strong places conquered in Germany and in Holland, &c. have signalled your progress. Receive the testimonies of my satisfaction, and of your country's gratitude. You have established her independence, guaranteed her honour, and laid the foundation of peace. You are worthy of the name you bear. You are objects of the attention and the esteem of Europe. You return from war crowned with glory, and your country will receive you with love and gratitude.

Paris, June 3. FREDERICK WILLIAM.

RUSSIA.

Moscow, May 28.—The Rebuilding of this great city continues with the greatest activity, and it will rise finer than ever from its ruins: the streets will be more regular, and the houses better built. A great number of merchants, manufacturers, and artists, arrive from all quarters, with intention to fix their residence there.

SPAIN.

On Saint Ferdinand's Day, King Ferdinand of Spain gave the Order of the Golden Fleece to the Prince Regent of England, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Duke of Wellington, and the Prince of Beneventum.

SWITZERLAND.

Lausanne, June 21.—Declaration: The former King of Holland, who, since July, 1810, has gone by the name of *Louis de St. Léu*, having read in the *Lausanne Gazette* of the 17th of this month, a Convention in which he finds himself included, declares, that he renounces every thing which concerns himself, in article VI. of that treaty*. He declares, besides, that as no person can have a right to accept or to stipulate for any advantages for his children, without his consent, he renounces and disapproves of every thing which has been done, or may hereafter be done for them, while they are separated from him.

Done and signed at Lausanne, June 18, 1814. (Signed) L. DE SAINT LÉU.

* This article relates to the provision which Napoleon had stipulated for the Princes of his family.

TURKEY.

Disturbances: Peeping punished. à la Turque.—Constantinople, May 26.—The tranquillity of this capital has been disturbed for some days by the Janissaries. Having learned that some of their comrades had been punished with death at Widdin, they formed assemblages about the Seraglio, and demanded satisfaction in a menacing manner. They endeavoured to engage the Dgebéchis and the Topadchis to join them; but they fortunately failed, and the troubles were at length appeased by the Grand Vizier.

Within these few days the Grand Signor transferred his residence, with his harem, to the charming valley of Bethana. A bostangi belonging to the guard, had the boldness to follow with his eyes some of the women who walked unveiled: he was strangled on the spot by order of the bostangi-bashi!

Dreadful Ravages by Pestilence.

The plague continues its ravages at Constantinople, but with little violence. At Smyrna, on the contrary, it carries off from 200 to 250 persons a day; (some say 500), and continues to make unheard of ravages. It is calculated, that up to June 8, from 20 to 25,000 persons have died of it. All the markets, and shops, are shut, and the city seems almost deserted.

French overpowered. The troubles in Widdin are not yet settled. Ali Bassa, who besieged Parga, having withdrawn his troops to oppose the Beglerbeg of Romein, who was approaching with 12,000 men, the people overpowered the weak French garrison, hoisted the English colours, and gave up the place to an English frigate that was before the port. The gane is said to have happened at Prevesa.

VENICE.

Regalia recovered.—The ancient Ducal Crown of the Doge of Venice, which has been missing since the invasion of the French, has lately been purchased by that city from an Armenian. None of the jewels and precious stones with which this reliet was decorated have been left.

WALLACHIA.

Dreadful Avalanche.—From an Austrian paper.—Some travellers recently arrived from Wallachia, have brought an account of a terrible calamity which has befallen the inhabitants of Oyberstern. That district, one of the most populous in the country, was situated in the neighbourhood of several lofty mountains; some of these were

cultivated to their summits, and the sides were covered with the dwellings of the natives; the base of the highest, however, is supposed to have been sapped by the long rains. On the night of the 26th of April, while the inhabitants, unsuspecting of such a calamity, were buried in repose, the peak called the "Devil's Neck" descended with a noise resembling an earthquake, and overwhelmed in its progress houses, forests, and innumerable cattle.—The concussion was so frightful, that the inhabitants of the adjacent villages started from their beds, and were seen running quite naked from their habitations to seek safety in the plains. The extent of this calamity had not been ascertained, but it was supposed that 500 souls had been buried beneath the ponderous fragments, which extended and covered a mile of ground. The general distress was much increased by the groans which were heard issuing from the ruins four days after the avalanche. It was impossible to render these unfortunate sufferers timely aid, and their miseries must have been augmented with the protraction of their lives.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Official.

His Majesty's Health.—The following statement of the King's Health was exhibited at St. James's Palace:—

"Windsor Castle, July 2.

"His Majesty continues well in his health, and has been generally in a tranquil and cheerful state of mind throughout the last month.

(Signed) "H. HALFORD, &c.

FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING
FOR JULY 7.

O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious, and his mercy endureth for ever.

Great is the Lord, and marvellous, worthy to be praised; there is no end of his greatness.

Sing unto the Lord and praise His name; be telling of his salvation from day to day.

Instead of the *Venite*, a Hymn, taken from the 16th Chapter of the First Book of Chronicles shall be used.

Proper Psalms, 46th, 47th, and 144th.—First Lesson, Deut. chap. 8. Te Deum. Second, Matt. 7, 21—to the end.

Instead of the First Collect for the day, the following Prayer shall be used:—"O God, who hast manifested thy Almighty power, by breaking the bow, the sword,

and the battle, and hast breathed into the hearts of the conquerors the love of peace, and the blessed spirit of forbearance, accept our praise and thanksgiving. And as thy right hand hath brought these mighty things to pass, so let the same hand impress upon us a just sense of thy mercies, and a conviction of thy controlling Providence. Nor let the remembrance of these awful events die with us, nor pass away as a tale that is told; but establish it, O God, as the inheritance of our children to the latest posterity; instructing them with patience and courage to withstand the aggressions of wicked ambition, and under their heaviest calamities to rest their hopes in thee; and when the tyranny be overpast, teaching them that harder but better part of Christian duty, the forgiveness of injuries, and the love of their enemies. Grant this, O merciful God, for Jesus Christ's sake, our Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

Then shall follow the Second and Third Collects at Morning Prayer.

THE MILITIA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, June 24, 1814.

The re-establishment of peace having enabled his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to direct the disbanding of the Militia forces, the Commander in Chief, previous to their return to their respective countries and counties, desires thus publicly to offer to them his best acknowledgements, for the zeal and perseverance, with which they have, during a long and eventful war, shared with the regular army in every military duty, which has fallen within their province.

From the gallant and patriotic spirit displayed by the Militia, were derived, at the most critical periods of the war, the means of reinforcing the disposable force of the country, a measure which most essentially contributed to its military renown, by placing the British army foremost in those confederate bands, which resisted the unbounded ambition, and overwhelming power, of the late Ruler of France, and by their bravery and discipline, under the direction of Divine Providence, rescued that country from tyranny and oppression, and restored to Europe the blessings of peace.

The Commander in Chief feels personally indebted to the Militia forces, for the ready and cheerful obedience, with which they have at all times received his commands; and he requests, that, with these heartfelt expressions of approbation, they

will, collectively and individually, accept his warmest wishes for their welfare and happiness.

FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

Army.—Rates of Pay granted to General Officers, not being Colonels of Regiments: —understood to commence on Saturday July 25.

General £2 2 0 per diem.
Lieutenant General . . . 1 12 6 Ditto,
Major-General 1 5 0 Ditto.

Navy.—Rates of Half-pay to commence July 1, under the same Regulations and Restrictions as at present in force, viz.

Flag Officers. £. s. d.
Admirals of the Fleet . . . 3 3 0 per Day.
Admirals 2 2 0
Vice-Admirals 1 12 6
Rear-Admirals 1 5 0

Captains.
The first 100 on the
Seniority List 0 14 6
The next 150 0 12 6
The remainder 0 10 6

Commanders.
The first 150 on the
Seniority List 0 10 6
The remainder 0 8 6

Lieutenants.
The first 300 on the
Seniority List 0 7 6
The next 700 0 6 0
The remainder 0 5 0

Their Lordships have also approved of an Arrangement for paying in future the Half-pay of the Commissioned Officers of the Royal Navy *Quarterly*, instead of Half Yearly, which renders it necessary that their Directions for Officers coming on Half-Pay, to report themselves immediately to this Office, be most strictly attended to.

British Naval Force. At sea 85 ships of the line, 11 of 44 guns, 115 frigates, 84 sloops and yachts, 6 bombs, 128 brigs, 27 cutters, 33 schooners, gun vessels, luggers, &c. Total 480. In port and fitting, 27 of the line, 5 of 44 guns, 30 frigates, 28 sloops, &c. 2 bombs, 49 brigs, 9 cutters, 13 schooners, &c. Total 163. Guardships, 5 of the line, 3 of 50 guns, 3 frigates, 3 sloops, Total 16. Hospital ships, prison ships, &c. 29 of the line, 2 of 50 guns, 2 sloops. Total, 33. Ordinary and repairing for service, 73 of the line, 10 from 50 to 44 guns, 79 frigates, 40 sloops, &c. 4 bombs, &c. 15 brigs, 1 cutter, 3 schooners, &c. Total 225. Building, 23 of the line, 4 of 44 guns, 9 frigates, 17 sloops, &c. 2 brigs. Total 55. Grand total 981.

ABSTRACT OF THE ORDNANCE AND STORES SUPPLIED
TO THE ALLIES,

From the year 1808, to the year 1813, inclusive.

	No. of Pieces of Ordnance.	No. of Rounds of Ammunition for Ordnance.	No. of Barrels of Powder.	Rounds of Musket Cartridges.	Number of Flints.
RUSSIA	143	2,123,123	809	7,025,600	117,879
PRUSSIA	103	34,800	12,000	17,435,600	1,417,879
SWEDEN	—	—	—	4,000	9,050,000
SPAIN	545	471,606	40,000	90,120,000	7,542,000
PORTUGAL	14	2,390	7,517	19,000,000	1,380,000
NORTH OF GERMANY	29	13,800	18,800	18,500,000	1,390,000
Total	854	765,724	77,817	162,091,200	12,477,740

Of these there were furnished in the year 1813 . 320 291,901 20,500 48,374,070 6,242,000

There have been issued from the Ordnance Armories, for the service of the Allies and British Army,

Since 1808	£ 2,192,079 Stands of Arms.
	£ 125,876 Pistols.
Of which there were issued in 1813 .	511,763 Stands of Arms.

1814 . 198,186 Stands of Arms.

REPORT ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM
PETITION.

The Committee to whom the petition of the Trustees of the British Museum was referred, have, pursuant to the order of the House, examined the matter of the said petition; and have also received the evidence of Richard Payne Knight, Esq. a trustee of the British Museum; Taylor Combe, Esq. keeper of the medals and antiquities in the said Museum; Mr. Richard Miles, a dealer in coins and medals; and Mr. Angelo Bonelli, a gentleman conversant in the value of articles of antiquity. It appears, from their examination, that the collection of antiquities offered to the British Museum, exceeds in value the sum of eight thousand two hundred pounds, the price at which it is offered. And it further appears, that the medals and coins, of which it partly consists, would supply many existing deficiencies in the collection of those articles now in the Museum; that many of the smaller articles among the antiquities are illustrative of the marbles formerly belonging to the late Charles Towneley, Esq. and now in the Museum; and that this collection of antiquities, if deposited in the British Museum, would be of considerable public advantage. June 24th, 1814.

Carlton House, June 25, 1814.

H. R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Gen. Right Hon. Charles William Baron Stewart, K. B. to be an extra Lord of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

Whitehall, June 28, 1814.

H. R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Right Hon. William Domville, Lord Mayor of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Portsmouth, June 25, 1814.

H. R. H. the Prince Regent was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Henry White, Esq. Mayor of Portsmouth; also on Vice-Admiral George Martin; on Henry Peake, Esq. one of the Surveyors of his Majesty's Navy; and on Freeman Barton, Esq. Captain in the 2d (or Queen's own) Regiment of Foot.

Foreign Office, July 5, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Most Noble the Duke of Wellington, K.B. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII.

His Royal Highness has been also pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Fitzroy Somerset to be Secretary of Embassy at the said Court.

In the accounts presented to the House of Commons of the Civil List Charges, for the quarter ending July 5, the following items appear:

Extra Expenses for Royal and Illustrious Visitors	£32,800
Farness-makers	6,600
At Carlton House:	
Upholders	6,600
Glass and china manufacturers .	2,900

Gold and Silversmiths	7,960
Works under the direction of J. Wyatt, Esq.	6,900
Additional Buildings, consisting of dining and drawing-rooms, conservatory, library, plate-room, kitchen, offices, &c. and repairs at Warwick-house.	22,600
Preparations for the Grand Fete, including the erection of a circular room, framed so that it can be taken down and replaced as occasion may require	26,000

Benevolence. The Committee of Merchants and Bankers have voted the following sums out of the surplus of their funds raised for the entertainment lately given at Merchant Tailor's Hall:

London Hospital	100 0 0
Samaritan Society	100 0 0
Middlesex Hospital	100 0 0
Westminster Hospital, in Ja. st.	100 0 0
City of London Lying-in Hosp.	100 0 0
Lying-in hosp. Browlow-street	100 0 0
Refuge for the Destitute	100 0 0
Indigent Blind, St. Geo. Fields	100 0 0
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kt. Rd.	100 1 1
The Mile-end Philanthropic Society for the Discharge of Persons confined for small debts	50 0 0
The Lying-in Charity for delivering poor married Women at their own habitations	50 0 0
St. George's Hosp. Hyde-park Corner	100 0 0
Society of Friends for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress	100 0 0

The Members of White's, we hear, have a surplus of 700l. arising from their Subscriptions for the Grand Fete given to the Royal Sovereign, which they mean to distribute in charity to three hospitals.

Pacific Plenipotentiaries. Mr. Foster, the English Envoy at the Court of Denmark, left Copenhagen for Gottenburgh, June 20th. The four Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers who departed from Copenhagen for Norway on the 21st of June, carry with them a letter from the King of Denmark to Prince Christian strongly urging him to submit.

Catholics. It is said an official communication from Lord Castlereagh has announced to the Catholics of England, through their Secretary, Mr. Jerningham, the gratifying intelligence, that his Majesty Louis XVIII. had ordered the restoration of the English and Irish establishments for education in France, with all the funds and property belonging to them, which had been sequestered by revolutionary Governments, and retained by Buonaparte.

Admiral Thomas Martin, Sir George Wood, of the Royal Artillery, and Joseph Tucker, Esq. one of the Surveyors of the Navy, are appointed Commissioners, under the Great Seal, to proceed to Antwerp, and carry into effect the article contained in the treaty of peace, relative to the partition of the fleet and naval stores.

Number of Barrels of Ale brewed by the seven principal Ale brewers in London, from July 5, 1813, to July 5, 1814:—
 Stretton, Broad-street, Golden-sq. 20,215
 Wyatt, Portpool-lane 17,624
 Charington and Co. Mile End 16,510
 Goding and Co. Knightsbridge 12,183
 Hale and Co. Red Cross-street 8,233
 Thorp and Co. Clerkenwell 5,508
 Webb and Co. St. Giles's 5,146

Strong and Table Beer brewed by Houses which supply Private Families only; for one year, ending July 5, 1814.

Barrels of	Barrels of	Strong	Table Total.
Kirkman	5,004	10,082	15,086
Sandell and Cobham	1,770	10,082	11,858
Swain	1,291	4,527	5,918
Satchell and Howell	1,395	12,239	13,544
Edinouds and Tamplin	1,284	15,449	16,733
Smith	1,159	2,227	3,486
Willoughby	1,101	4,531	5,635
Poulain	966	8,166	9,122
Mantell and Cook	650	2,142	2,206
Addison	692	5,447	6,049
Kerslake	64	2,142	2,206
Robleder		4,678	4,678

Porter brewed in London, by the first twelve houses, from July 5, 1813, to July 5, 1814:—

Barrels.	
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	262,467
Meux, Reid, and Co.	165,628
Truman, Hanbury, and Co.	145,141
Whitbread and Co.	141,104
Henry Meux and Co.	100,776
Felix Caupert and Co.	190,391
Coombe Delafield, and Co.	95,298
Goodwyn and Co.	62,019
Elliott and Co.	45,162
Taylor and Co.	42,196
Hollingsworth and Co.	30,252
Cocks and Campbell	30,162

Fees Abolished, on poor Debtors.

In consequence of the introduction of the Bill for abolishing Gaol Fees, a regulation has taken place in the gaol of Newgate, by which the fees, and what are termed Ward Dues, on the Debtor's side, are abolished.

Resignation. The Rev. Dr. Ford, the Ordinary of Newgate, has resigned that

office, in consequence, it is supposed, of his late examination before the Committee of the city gaols.

Posthumous Benefit. A ballot was taken June 23d, at the East India House, for the determination of the question—"That a sum of 20,000l. be granted to the executors of the late Viscount Melville, to be applied towards the liquidation of his Lordship's debts." The numbers were—For the question, 455—Against the question, 280.

Bullion Imported.—His Majesty's ship *Barham*, which came convoy to the Downs with the Jamaica fleet, has brought home remittances for the merchants to the amount of 700,000l. consisting of one million of dollars, and the remainder in gold and silver, in bars, gold dust, &c. weighing together upwards of 34 tons, which has been loaded at Deal in broad-wheeled waggons, to be sent to London under a strong escort.

Launch of the Nelson. On Monday, July the 11th, the *Nelson*, the largest line of battle ship ever built in England, was launched at the King's Yard, Woolwich.

Within the dockyard every regulation was adopted, to render the ceremony as gratifying to public curiosity as possible. The Royal Marines were drawn up in the street, in front of the entrance gate, the Royal Artillery was ranged in extended files in every direction, within the dockyard, for the purpose of preserving order, and the Fermanagh Militia were stationed around. Stages for the accommodation of the spectators, were erected contiguous to the vessel: those commanding the best prospects of the ceremony were covered with white canvas, and appropriated to select company. They were lined inside with the colours of the shipping, which had a grand and striking effect. One on the larboard side, with the royal standard, was appropriated to the Lords of the Admiralty, and another on the opposite side to correspond, to the Commissioners. The different vessels on the river were crowded with spectators. The hulks, pleasure boats, tops of houses, and the banks on the opposite side, were also filled with a multitude.

The *Nelson* lay in the slips, decked in all the pride of naval magnificence. The St. George's red and blue ensigns were displayed at the fore, main, and mizen masts. A red ensign was also hanging over her stern, and the union jack forward. She appeared a beautiful ship, and is the finest of the class ever built in British docks.

The following are her dimensions:

Length on the range of the lower gun-deck from the rabbit of the stem to the rabbit of the stern	ft. in.
post	205 0 ¹
Length from the aft part of the fire-rail to the fore part of the figure head	244 0
Length of the keel for tonnage	170 10
Breadth moulded	52 11
Breadth extreme	53 8
Breadth to the outside of the main walls	54 6
Depth in the hold	28 0
Perpendicular height from the underside of the false keel to the upper part of the figure head	55 2
Perpendicular height from the underside of the false keel to the upper part of the tail-rail	65 2
Length of the foremast	118 0 ¹
Diameter	3 2
Length of the mainmast	427 2 ¹
Diameter	3 5
Length of the maintopmast	77 0 ¹
Length of the main yard	109 3
Diameter	2 2
Length of the bowsprit	75 1
Diameter	3 1
Draft of water	24 0
Burthen in tons 2,617 4-94.	

Establishment of men 876.

Gun. Pound.

Gun-deck	32	32	
Middle ditto	34	24	
Upper ditto	34	18	<i>Can. Pound.</i>
Quarter ditto	6	12	10 25
Forecastle	2	12	3 32
Roundhouse		0	18

The head is ornamented with the bust of our brave and ever-to-be-lamented hero Nelson, supported by Fame and Britannia, with the motto, "England expects every man to do his duty." The stern is one of the most magnificent ever seen.

The band of the Royal Marines was on board the *Nelson*, the Artillery band in front of the Admiralty box, and the band of the Fermanagh Militia was stationed in front of the Commissioners' box. At ten minutes past one Count Platoff arrived in a private carriage, accompanied by Aide-de-Camps. As soon as he was recognized, the shouts of the multitude rent the air; he was conducted by Commissioner Cunningham to his box, on the starboard side. The band struck up "God save the King." Marshal Prince Blucher joined him about ten minutes previous to the launch. Lord Melville, accompanied by several officers, ladies and gentlemen, arrived in the Ad-

miralty barge about twenty minutes past one, and went on board the Nelson, where they were shewn the state cabins; they afterwards returned and took their seats in the box prepared for them.

The dock-yard men soon after began to remove the shoars which supported the ship on slips. By two o'clock the tide had flowed nearly high enough, and at 32 minutes past two the usual signal was given, the remaining shoars were taken way, and the Nelson began to move. She went off the slips and glided into the river, amidst the shouts of at least 20,000 spectators. Having been named with the usual ceremony of throwing a bottle of claret against her bows, she drifted to the middle of the river and dropped anchor. The bands played martial music. The pleasure of the day was not damped by the smallest accident.

British voracity. A great instance of activity and exertion was displayed a few days ago by the seamen of the Impregnable, late the flag ship of the Duke of Clarence. She came into Plymouth Sound at eight o'clock in the morning of the 2nd July from Portsmouth, and received an order to take out her lower deck guns, which was executed in the almost incredibly short space of time of *fifty-five minutes and forty-two seconds*.

Mitford Dock-yard is now complete, and provided with proper slips, mould loft, saw-pits, smithery, steam-kiln, pitch-house, wheel and crane, &c. and every convenience. During several years the Navy Board has occupied Mitford Dock-yard. There have been launched from its slips, the Mitford of 74 guns; the Rochfort of 74 guns; the Lavinia and the Surprise frigates, of 38 guns each; the Nautilus and Myrmidon sloops of war, of 18 guns each; and likewise the Woolwich Naval Transport. The last launch was that of the Rochfort, of 74 guns, in April, 1814.

Legal Custom. Earl Spencer appeared in the Court of Common Pleas lately, to obtain a recovery of certain estates in bar of dower; the legal ceremony on such occasions is, that all the judges during the motions and other process, wear their black caps.

Fetus extremely extra-extraordinary! An extraordinary phenomenon has lately astonished the anatomists of the metropolis. A young man about sixteen years of age died lately of a disorder which baffled all the skill of the faculty. A day or two before his death, it is said, he felt the sensation as of something alive within him. The motion was perceptible to the hand of another, when laid on his stomach, more vigorous and sensible than that of a woman

in the last stage of pregnancy. On his death he was opened, when a female fetus was found in the upper ventricle of his belly. It was imperfect, as it had only one leg, but it had arms, nails, hair, and the sex was perceptible. It had clearly been coeval with his own birth, and by the convulsive motions had been alive till nearly his own extinction. It is in the possession of Mr. Carpe, Lecturer in Anatomy in Dean-street. *London Newspapers.*

The following is stated to be a cure for Cancer:—first wash the wound, or sore, very well, in order to cleanse it, then prepare a plaster of green ointment (to be had at the druggist's), of a size sufficient to cover the sore entirely; upon that lay about the thickness of a sixpence, or shilling, of the dust that is found in puff-balls when they are fully ripe. After rubbing the dust a little into the ointment, lay the plaster on the sore, and let it remain thereon for nine days, in order that the seeds of the disease may be entirely destroyed; then take it off, and wash the part with alum water; afterwards apply proper healing salves, to perfect the cure. This, with judicious management, it is said, has never been known, to fail.

Puff-balls (or, as they are commonly called, furze-balls), grow in parks and pasture fields: they are generally ripe in the month of September.

** We have thought it our duty to insert the above, because nothing should be neglected on a disease so desperate; and we know not the powers of nature: but we advise the assistance of the most judicious practitioner to be added, *without fail.*

Animal Longevity.—A few days ago, at the farm of Barnkin, a venerable goose, which, from the most accurate accounts, was *ninety-nine years of age*, unluckily met with her death while sitting on her eggs, from the voracity of a sow. As the goose, though so old, was extremely vigorous, it is probable she would have lived many years longer, if she had not met with this accident.—(*Cumberland Packet.*)

** The age of birds is a curious article of enquiry in natural history, on which our knowledge is very defective; and probably must continue so, as it exceeds the age of one generation of man. We remember to have heard of a *gander*, bought as a *young one*, by its owner; but which was saluted one morning by an old woman who entered the poultry yard,—"Ah Ralph, are you there?" "What you know him, then," said his owner:—"O, yes, and hags

done, any time these FIFTY YEARS; but he might be young when I first knew him !! !

Emblems and Industry: Dispatch.—The inhabitants of Wivelscombe celebrated the peace in a manner no less spirited than original. Their procession comprised a representation of all the chief features of the various trades and employments carried on in the town. Among other curious performances, which took place during the actual course of the procession, was the manufacture of a coat, through all the processes of weaving, fulging, dying, and making, in the space of four hours!

Expllosion.—Thursday morning, a dreadful explosion of wine occurred in the extensive premises of Mr. S. Stokes, in Maryle-bone-street, which threw the inhabitants in the adjoining houses into the utmost confusion. The shock was so tremendous, that several of the windows were broken. The accident was occasioned by a quantity of straw taking fire from a spark, which instantly communicated. Two men, who were in the vaults at the time, were so dreadfully burnt, that they are not expected to survive. By timely assistance, the building was fortunately preserved from destruction.

John Bull's rude kindness to Field Marshal Blucher.—So indecorously was the veteran Blucher buffeted about by the crowd at Portsmouth, that the fine enamel of the ornament presented to him by the Prince Regent has been cracked from top to bottom. This beautiful and splendid mark of Royal favour consists of an oval miniature of his Royal Highness in enamel, about an inch in length, and nearly three quarters of an inch in breadth. It is surrounded by eighteen rich and brilliant diamonds, the diameters of which are as great as the largest pea. The whole is surmounted by a lustrous coronet of diamonds of the finest water. On the back of the gold in which the picture is set, is the following simple, but honourable inscription:—

From
His Royal Highness
GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,

REGENT
Of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland,
To his FRIEND,
Field Marshal BLUCHER,
In token of his Esteem, Regard,
And High Admiration of his
Signal Services
In the Cause of
Europe.
1814.

VOL. XV. [Lit. Pan. Aug. 1814.]

The gallant Marshal, with good reason, sets the highest value upon this distinguished badge of honour.

Mr. SADLER'S BALLOON.—The balloon in which Mr. Sadler made his twenty-ninth ascent, from Burlington-house, on Friday, July 15, 1814, was as follows:—

Diameter	75 feet.
Circumference	236 feet
Surface	17,700 feet
Contents	221,250 feet
Displaces	of common air 16,594lb.
Silk, quantity of	2,950 yards
Ditto, weight of, when varnished	1,987lb.
Levity of the balloon, when filled with common air	14,627lb
Weight of the hydrogen gas required to fill a sphere of seventy-five feet in diameter	2,074lb
Power of the balloon, exclusive of the weight, the varnish, and silk, to lift	12,558lb

The balloon, however, not having been inflated to a greater extent than two-thirds of its contents, the weight it would have been able to have raised must be diminished in proportion. The above is founded on the assumption, that the gas generated was one-eighth of the weight of common air.

Mr. Sadler descended in a field at Warley in Essex, about eighteen miles distant from town.

Exemplary Benevolence; British Prisoners.

A meeting has been held at Hull, and a subscription entered into (already amounting to between 14 and 15,000*lb.*) for the late prisoners in France, who have returned most of them afflicted with the tape-worm, engendered by the provisions upon which they subsisted.

Speculations on the Precious Metals.

The precious metals are rapidly receding to their original and intrinsic value; guineas are re-appearing and getting current at 2*lb.*; silver comes in from France in thousands of pounds, and every thing goes to prove how little England has to regret the partial non-appearance of its coin. France, during the last two years of Bonaparte's reign, bought three millions of guineas of England at an advance on the real value of from 35 to 40 per cent. The same money is now coming back again at par, or its legal rate, and makes England a gainer of one million sterling, at least, by the transaction.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Official value of Imports.

5th January, 1792	l. 16,038.07	s. 2
1804	24,728.19	18
1813	24,362.12	7

Official value of Exports.

5th January, 1792	£ 19,881,552	17	8
1804	27,819,837	19	8
1813	37,647,874	12	9

All parts of the world ; except Ireland, the Isles of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and the British Whale Fisheries.

Custom-house, London; July 18, 1814.

Note.—The official value of the trade of Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January, 1814, cannot be stated, in consequence of the loss of the documents by fire; and the amount in the preceding year has therefore been substituted.

The unfortunate destruction of the official books, containing the particulars of the real value of imports and exports, in the years referred to in the above recited order, renders it impracticable to afford that part of the information required.

WM. IRVING,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Bank Notes in circulation.

July 3, 1813,	- - - - -	£ 23,314,890
July 10,	- - - - -	24,901,430/.
July 2,	- - - - -	26,304,308/.
July 9,	- - - - -	29,832,900/.

The net produce of the revenue, including Customs and Excise, was for one year, ending the 5th July, 1813, 58,907,861/.; and for the year ending the 5th of July instant, 62,956,077/.

THE GATHERER.

No. XLVII.

I am but a Gatherer, and dealer in other Men's Stuff.—Wootton.

Singular instances of adroitness among the Tumblers, &c. of Japan.

The following shews to what unaccountable dexterity the human frame may be enabled to attain by practice. It is part of an account given by an ancient Dutch traveller; and must have appeared extraordinary enough to his non-mercurial countrymen.

“*There is no allusion to politics in it.*

One of these fellows had a bamboo cane, of about 6 foot length, tied to his middle, and as he was standing still, another fellow leaping on a sudden with his feet upon his shoulders, climbed up to the top of the cane; and there laid himself out at length upon the knob, which was on the top of the cane, of about the bigness of a goose's egg, stretching out his arms and legs, and winding round three or four times. The man upon whom the cane was tied fast

walking to and fro, and never offering to touch the cane with his hand.

After this there came a second, who stood upon his head, with his feet directly up in the air, and then a third came, and got up, and stood upon the soles of his feet.

Then another set himself firm upon his legs, and there came one of them and stood upon his head, with his feet up in the air.

Lastly, they took a board all stuck with sharp nails about two spans length, over which a fellow raised himself upon his hands so neatly, that his head did not touch one of the spikes.

Extraordinary Conformation.

From what could such a story as Frye reports in his Voyage to India originate? Did he really see some instances of deformity from disease, or from natural descent, which are now not to be found? He, being a surgeon by profession, ought not to have been deceived: but the fact does not rest on his authority only, other travellers have affirmed the same. What has become of this race? Does any now extant resemble them, though in a minor degree? He says,

I saw men that had one of their legs as big as most men's middles; when they used to hold them up, it would shade their whole body from the sun, and yet would these men run as fast as horses. I sometimes laid my hand on those legs of theirs, and they felt just like a sponge.

Cannon large! Pompos Titles.—Some nations, as the Russians, delight in great bells never to be rung: Others in great cannon never to be fired. True it is, that the stone mortars at the Dardanell did great damage to Admiral Duckworth's ship, when she came into the right line; but each of them could be fired only once. This disposition, however, to cast great guns is not confined to one nation; it has influenced all wherever artillery is known. When Aurangzebe had taken Benjapare, he pitied himself on depriving conquered party of his honour.

Upon an astonishingly large piece of ordnance was engraved this inscription; “The prince Mahummed Ghazi, in splendour like the sun, under whose umbrella the world sought a shelter, by the force of his all-destroying sabre, in half the twinkling of an eye, took the [the name of the cannon] master of the field from Nizam Shaw.” This cannon, most probably, the largest ever known, was made by Roomi Khan, an officer of one of the Nizam Shaws, and fell into the hands of sultan Mahummed.

Beejaporee. The emperor ordered this inscription to be erased, and the following to be put in the stead: "Shaw Aulumeer Ghazi, emperor of kings, who restored justice, and conquered the sovereigns of Dekkan, reduced Beejaporee. Good fortune on him daily smiled, and victory exclaimed, He hath subdued the master of the field."

It ought not to pass unnoticed, that besides the pomposity of this inscription, and the vain-glory it includes; the Arabic words of the last sentence comprise also the date of the event, answering to A. D. 1689.

This a manner of covertly conveying information, &c. on which the orientals lightly value their own ingenuity.

Bill of fare for the Worshipful Company of Wax Chandlers, the 29th of October, 1478, the Lord Mayor's day, Edward IV.: extracted from the Company's books.—

	s. d.
For a capon	0 6
A pig	0 4
A loin of beef	0 4
A leg of mutton	0 2 <i>½</i>
A coney	0 2
A dozen of pigeons	0 7
A hundred eggs	0 8 <i>½</i>
A goose	0 6
Two loins of mutton	1 4
and 2 loins of veal	3
One gallon of red wine	0 8
One kilderkin of ale	1 8
	<hr/> 7 0

Proportion of Lawyers to Population.

In Connecticut, the best regulated State of the Union, and which has not altered a titlile since the reign of Charles the Second, there are one hundred and twenty lawyers, and two hundred and eighty thousand people. In Massachusetts, a state which possesses the greatest mass of talent, but, very corrupt in its conduct, there are six hundred and twenty-four lawyers, and five hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

This account may not only be of use to those who may have occasion to calculate the relative proportion of professions in America; but it may afford a hint to some ingenious mind to institute similar calculations for our own country.

Illustrious Guests.—The late grand city dinner, and ball, given to the Sovereigns and other illustrious foreigners, is said to have cost 25,000*l.* at which were present as follows:—

The PRINCE REGENT.

ON HIS RIGHT.

The Emperor of Russia
Duke of York
Prince Henry of Prussia
Duke of Cambridge
Duke of Orleans
Duke of Saxe Weimar
Prince Augustus of Prussia
Prince Frederick of Prussia
Duke of Oldenburgh
Count de Meerfeldt
Prince of Hardenberg
Conde de F. Nunez, Duke of Montellano.

ON HIS LEFT.

King of Prussia
Duchess of Oldenburgh
The Hereditary Prince of Württemberg
Countess of Lieven
Duke of Kent
Prince of Bavaria
Prince Metternich
Prince de Cobourg
Duke of Gloucester
Prince William of Prussia
Prince of Orange
Princess of Volchouski.

Also the British Ministers, Judges, &c. the Dukes of Norfolk, Richmond, and Dorset; Marquises Stafford, Lansdowne, Huntley, and Wellesley; Lords Holland, Grey, Grenville, Erskine, Chichester, Carte, and Upper Ossory; Sirs Arthur Pigot, and S. Romilly; Messrs. Whitbread, Coke, Ponsonby, Canning, Tierney, &c. There were in all three tables, that of the Royal Guests formed a semicircle, and was most sumptuous in its display of gold plate, amounting in value to 200,000*l.*

The Uetman Platoff had in the cap which he wore on his entrance into Guildhall, a plume decorated with diamonds valued at 10,000*l.*—At several intervals in the return from the Hall, marks of loud disapprobation of the Prince Regent were given by the multitude in the street.

Singular prerogative of the town of Ville Franche.

A traveller in his journey happened to enter the suburbs of Ville Franche, the capital of Beaujolois. Suddenly were his ears assaulted with dreadful screams, and a volley of execrations. The traveller dismounted to enquire the cause. There was a tumult, a mob, and a man in the act of beating a woman, apparently his wife.

The traveller threatened to call in the civil power to quell a riot, which to him appeared dangerous; when an elderly

citizen, who had been a quiet spectator of the disturbance, thus addressed him.

"Pardon the liberty I take in requesting you not to irritate these people, by interfering in rights and privileges confirmed to them by laws."

"What rights and privileges can you mean?" asked the traveller—"Do your laws sanction your beating women thus cruelly?"

"Humbert the 4th, lord of Beaujou, and founder of this town," replied the townsmen, with an air of triumph, in order to *draw* inhabitants hither, "granted the peculiar privilege to husbands, of beating their wives at pleasure, to the effusion of blood, provided death did not ensue. Of this privilege all our women are perfectly aware; yet, no sooner does a husband find it necessary to correct his wife, than those of his neighbours ever interfere, and by these means draw upon themselves the anger of their own spouses; from which circumstance, the brand of discord frequently spreads from family to family, and thus fills the neighbourhood with riot!"

These privileged persons, when they perplex one another, and din the ears of their neighbours, may certainly be compared, fairly enough, to wild beasts; and every inhabitant born in the town of Ville Franche, may properly enough be compared to a tiger, born for strife and fury; but there were rejoicings made at their births!—True, so there were in the Courts of some of the Indian Kings, at the birth of the most ferocious inhabitants of their menageries; and when a tigress brought forth, it was an occasion of gratulation, and all the cannoë in the castle, or around the walls of the palace were fired in demonstration of joy.

India,—a Country of Diamonds!

How changed are times since ignorance prevailed over the lower classes of the people! When the trade of the Dutch East India Company was in its glory, the kidnappers, who inveigled young men into the service of the Company, not only scrupled not to promise them gold and silver,—but they actually went so far in their delusions, as to give the poor fellows who fell into their hands hammers with which they might *knock the diamonds out of the rocks!* which they could not fail to find throughout every part of India. Who now could commit this treachery?

ITALY.

The Italian populace is every where idle, rude, and noisy. In Rome itself the meanest of the people make way for no

one; and as they stand chattering upon the narrow footways, where there happens to be any, will oblige the gentlest passengers to turn into the street; may retort upon them with insolence, if requested to give way even for a lady.

Yet, in polite address, the French and English second person plural, and the German third, are in Italy refined into the feminine gender, and John Bull is struck dumb, on his arrival at Rome, to hear himself ceremoniously announced as "Sua Excellenza."

A common tradesman is designed in writing with "Illustrissime Signor, Signor;" and the usual form of subscription to a letter of business is "Your slave;" that of *most humble servant* (unworthy as it is of English sincerity) not being quite abject enough for Italian adulation.

The nobility are princes, their houses are palaces, their sons are Caesars and Scipios; nay, their cooks are "Ministra della Cusina," and their scullions are "Della Famiglia" of such and such a grandeé.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION.

Vermont, for 184,000 free people, has 4 representatives. Massachusetts, for 574,564 has 17. New-Hampshire, for 181,150 has 5. Connecticut, for 250,051 has 7. Rhode Island, for 68,742 has 2. New York, for 565,437 has 47. New Jersey, for 198,727 has 6. Pennsylvania, for 600,839 has 18. Delaware, for 58,120 has 1. Virginia, the largest of the Southern States, has in whole numbers 880,200—deduct slaves 345,796—free people 534,404. Virginia, with 40,160 free people less than Massachusetts, has five representatives and electors more. With 31,053 less than New York, she has five more of each. With 64,485 less than Pennsylvania, she has four more of each. Persons now alive may see the day when the Southern and Western States will have more representatives in Congress and Electors of President, for slaves only, than the Northern will have for all their free people.

Gaming à la Chinoise.

The Chinese are a nation notoriously addicted to gaming; but, it might be supposed, that those who bet with the gamesters, bet for something that they esteem of value. But what value can any one set on the hair of the head!—And if we read of Chinese, who, from the summit of wealth, have been reduced to the humble condition of carrying milk about for sale, in the streets of Batavia. Such an one was seen by a traveller; who had been worth some tons of gold, but—he had played it all away at dice; and lost the very hair of his head, which was his last stake!!!

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, July 23, 1814,

That Sheriff of a county, who from the tranquil state of his district "feared they should not have felons enough to *jurish out a decent execution*, against the coming of the judge," was surely a type of the writer of a Political Periscope for the present month of July. Not a single thousand of men slain, to report! not a town barded! or a mine sprung! Happily, a little *fracas* in high life, somewhat relieves the monotony of perfect quiet, and gives a gentle *ruffle* to the glassy wave of public serenity as it flows down the stream of time. Of all possible existences, politicians most dread stagnation: we are mistaken if stagnation be *ad hoc* the thing to be dreaded.

The differences between an illustrious pair, with the consequent separation, are, unhappily, no secret to the public: report engraves on what is known, the supposition that a young lady of the highest expectations, acknowledges a partiality for her mother, and has lately kept up a correspondence by means of her servants, to which her father was not privy, nor was intended to be. The secret transpiring, occasion was taken to dismiss those servants *instantly*; and to insist on the young lady's immediate removal to her father's own house, preparatively to her retirement to a distance from town, whence such correspondence might be rendered more difficult, if not impracticable. Against this removal, with its implied consequences, the young lady protested, and after a long conversation with her father, and a Rev. Bishop, in which it formed the principal subject, she retired into another room,—apparently;—but really into the passage of her residence, slipt on hat and pelisse, and flew in a *hurkney couch* to her mother's. If this flight were intended as an act of defiance,—we leave the inference to be guessed: if it were for the purpose of giving information, or obtaining advice,—what were the topics which led to it? It placed not only the young lady herself, but her mother in a most delicate situation.—Opinion of friends was the first thing sought; and happily it was found, in the person of an able lawyer, who counselled by all means, a return to her father's and resumption of duty. In the mean while, a council had been held, by which a great military personage was detached to seek out the runaway, whose pulse, by this time beat somewhat lower. The soldier found the lady, brought her back, delivered her to her natural guardian, by whose command the original scheme of placing her some miles removed from town, has been accomplished: and thus ends this burst of

spirit, which immediately became the talk of the whole town.

It is the misfortune of public personages, that every act of their lives is canvassed by a multitude of remarkers, whose contradictory opinions leave no argument uninvented to decide their conjectures, and among whom some stand a chance of being right, merely through the force of opposition to others who are wrong. The daughter of a peasant may exercise greater liberty of action than the daughter of a prince, without all the neighbourhood being in a blaze about it. That which would provoke merely a few sobs in one, becomes *imprisonment* to the other. That which would be forgot in this case, is remembered and re-collected at the distance of years, in that case; and those who in proportion as they are purblind, or "if not stone blind, are high gravel blind," as says the facetious Launcelot Gobbo—(who, when counselled by the fiend to run, obeyed)—think they not only see, but foresee—if you ask them, *what*?—they solemnly shake their heads,—intreat you to press them no further—hope they may be mistaken, and change the discourse to that of the last *sinister omen* they met with. Prudent politicians! long sighted and deep sighted!—“*sinister omen*”!

We delight not in prying into the privacies of princes, from which the nation can reap no benefit. Much rather would we report, that peace prevailed throughout the palace, as well as in every cottage of the kingdom;—for scarcely is there any town or village so obscure as to have forborne a participation in the festivities of the recent occasion. The ale-barrel has been broached—good sound October; the tables have been spread, they have groaned under the weight of roast beef, boiled beef, roast mutton, boiled mutton, plum pudding, plain pudding, pipes and tobacco,—or, tea and rolls, with many a merry story and gossip to boot. So much for the yeomanry, while the *gentlemen* have adjourned to the “King’s-Head,” or the “George,” and have forgot the calamities of a twenty years’ war in their libations to Loyalty and Peace!

We bitterly resent the screech-owl note with which some affect to abate the general exultation. They enquire whether this blessing may not be interrupted? Whether we are sure that all is right, *here*? or whether some enemy may not lurk in a bush, *there*? Undoubtedly, such things may be. The world is a strange world;—there are people in it who are strange people. But we say, in one word: we delight in peace:—IT SHALL LAST. We are not to be frightened at shadows, having so long encountered realities. We see no reason to fear; and we see every reason to

hope. Besides, all our Panoramist friends on the Continent coincide in this opinion; and we conceive, those only venture to hint the contrary, who have some special reason, latent or evident; in fact, those hints betray their wishes.

But softly—let us not be misunderstood, as if Prudence were out of the question. There yet remains much to be done—done in the sense of finished, completed. A principle of regulation, arrangement, arrangement, is about to make the tour of Europe, or we are mistaken. We expect not a few changes, to include those who little dream of it; and possibly, certain sour looks, and even frowns, may disfigure faces not at this moment those to which the public look for such *demonstrations*. But, we hope and trust, no further: no bloodshed: no *irruptions*: no *marchings* and *counter-marchings*: many a *coup de cabinet*; but no *coup de main*. Whatever happens, we rest on the security of Britain. Her situation enables her to behold the lowering sky, without feeling the pelting *storm*, should it fall (we hope it will not) she can do much good, while not much harm can reach her. She is highly exalted:—but she must be prudent.

The Congress that was stipulated for in the treaty of peace, to meet at Vienna, is postponed to the first day of October. By that time the powers included in it will have made up their minds to a variety of objects, which the hurry of late events prevented them from, formerly. Perhaps it may be worth while to consider distinctly the interests of those powers who, it may be supposed, should be most active on that occasion.

France has published a true statement of her situation, her legislature, and people: a thing to which they have been strangers for twenty years last past. It is terrific; and may appal the stoutest: without unjust imputation on a fair proportion of courage. But, we are persuaded, it is not the *worst* that could have been stated. There are here and there conjectural *items* inserted, of which, so far as we are able to judge, a still heavier calculation might have been given. On the other hand, in his proposals of ways and means to meet these dreadful *extraordinaries*, the French minister holds out calculations which, we are sorry to say, it is our opinion time will not verify. Now, this very disposition to put the best face on the most hideous state of things, though at the expense of some deviation from truth, convinces us, that national aggrandizement, however dear to a Frenchman's heart, is at present out of the question. The French minister certainly knows more than we do of what is left be-

hind; and as it comes forward—the effect of it will be, a conviction of the madness and folly of again disturbing Europe, in consequence of French pretensions. As this most important state paper will come under our notice, at a future opportunity, we pass on to pursue our subject.

Austria has not recovered, by her own strength, the elevated rank she held; nor have events, however fortunate, restored her shattered finances. Without the assistance of British money, Austria could not have supported her late motions: to those she was forced by a strong conviction of dire necessity; and nothing but dire necessity will make her resume any attitude inconsistent with peace; because, in such a case, what had been her dependence, British money, will not be forth coming; for assuredly, it is the duty, and the interest of British statesmen, to preserve, secure, and consolidate that peace which they have so happily achieved.

That Russia will endeavour to establish a frontier and barrier for herself, by means of Poland, is every way credible. It has long been her object. It may now, possibly, be realized; but not quite so smoothly as some may imagine. For it cannot escape observation, that happen what will, Russia is never in "the giving vein." She closes a war with Persia—by acquiring a province or two:—she closes a war with Turkey, by adding a trifling strip of land, a few hundred miles in length, or so;—she invades Sweden, and finds in Finland a convenient addition to her territory. So she will attract, by a kind of magnetism, a portion, or the whole, of Poland, under her dominion, or what is much the same, her influence; nor will she in the end depart from her usual practice:—though possibly, she may gravely insist on the distinction that courtesy, to oblige her, will not fail to recollect—between "the desire of having," and the sin of "covetousness."

Prussia has a more difficult game to play. She is far enough from recovered of her late wounds. They were deep; to the bone. They are not healed by the return of native strength; and very difficult will it be to heal them. We do not see those sources open at this moment, on which any effective dependence can be placed, for compensating the drains suffered by this monarchy. Strong, it never was, in real strength. No merely military power can be really strong. It must stand in need of supports *extra* itself. This very necessity excludes the idea of positive strength, though it may, at times, shew a fair proportion of comparative strength. Prussia, however, recollects clearly that Saxony is not disposed of; and unquestionably this will be recollected by

other powers of the Congress. What was it Sir Robert Walpole said, about "every man's having his price?"

Holland is evidently unsettled. Holland acquires the *protection* and *services* of ten thousand British troops. Why then, Holland finds a cause for this. Holland cannot be that power *by sea* which she once was. She may be aggrandized *at land*. She recollects that the Low Countries are not definitively assigned to any body; and they wou'd suit her marvellously. Why not be in readiness, with a Dutchman's agility, to take advantage of one happy turn? Why not foresee? Holland will, we doubt not, endeavour to support the stability of her Constitution; but, may not recollection, while at ease, remind a part of her population that their fathers were republicans? The recollection would be inconceivably unfortunate; but, if guarded against, might have no ulterior consequences.

Denmark, Sweden, and Norway we could be glad to leave out of our consideration: we cling to the hope that the peace of Europe, though sorely threatened, will nevertheless escape concussion from this quarter.

If Holland receives aggrandisement by this peace (of which she stands in need) it is not likely she should be the power to disturb it. Denmark looks to the Congress for compensations for the loss of Norway; but the conduct of Denmark, has not been such as to give her a preponderance at the consultation. Sweden expects confirmation of her acquisition, with a *doucour* for having returned Guadaloce to France. Disturbance, then, does not appear to be the wisdom of either of these northern powers.

Spain it should seem will have enough to do to settle her own affairs. It will be much, if she recover her gold and silver mines in the western Hemisphere. But, if it be true, as very wise men have affirmed, that Spain has lost more than she has gained by those distant possessions, seeing they have afforded false strength to her state, and have turned the notions of her people into unprofitable channels, then it may happen that the separation of her colonies should prove a benefit to her population. But, this requires the administration of a wise Statesman; and whether the present head of her affairs be wise or otherwise, is more than we know: we have strong doubts; but doubts do not justify decision. Spain, however, is not likely to disturb the general harmony, when once settled.

The Sovereignty of Parma and Placentia,

is of little account, other than may be imparted to it by contingencies many years hence: and this may end in smoke.

Italy offers difficulties; Murat holds Naples; but if we rightly conjecture, on no certainty of ultimate continuance. Ferdinand holds Sicily; but he formerly held Naples also. It will require the greatest care that *adventurers* do not fixedly retain sway. It will require equal care that what *offerings* have been made to the necessity of the time should not be violated. Much remains to be done; we trust it will not be spoilt in the doing.

Turkey will rest on her hams, *if* left alone: this is a necessary adjunct: time will shew whether our suspicions be right; it is enough for us now to acknowledge them. Her European provinces would suit this power, as *this* power supposes, admirably; but, admitting these wishes accomplished, another power who has all her recollections about her, will certainly present a collision, which only a share in the spoil can avert. It is not unlikely, that the revolutions in western Europe have delayed the fate of Eastern Europe. There are those who conceive that revolutions in Northern Europe (meaning Poland) may yet further delay the period when the Turks will be invited to give place to their successors.

We have nothing to report concerning America, that differs essentially from our last number. America had received the intelligence of her master's downfall; and it had produced, as might be expected, diametrically opposite actions. Those who supported Maddison had found ample cause for dismay: their opponents had celebrated the downfall of the Tyrant by public meetings, and avowed rejoicings. Happily for the cause of truth, (and perhaps, of peace —meaning a *settled* peace) Maddison's party had stated their adherence to the cause and interests of Buonaparte, in terms not liable to be mistaken. This will be found eventually, to have its consequences. The French Agent under Napoleon, is continued in his functions under Louis. What a change of *representation*! The British seamen in the American vessels, continue to fight stoutly: witness those (about forty) who when the American Essex (frigate) was taken lately, got on shore, at all hazards, to escape the hands of their country's justice.

The Regent of Portugal, it is understood, means to return to Europe: may it prove a happiness to his country! may South America have occasion to remember his residence there with gratitude.

We are not aware that any of the British interests in parts still more remote, require particular mention, at this time.

We close by returning to our native land: Parliament will soon rise; and probably will not soon assemble again. Having sat so late into the summer, the adjournment will probably include the early part of the winter. Little business of importance, will be done, till accounts from the Congress enable Government to guess at the shapes, colour, and consistence, of that important Meeting.

Heartily sorry we are to witness the repeated accounts from Ireland, of a disposition to do mischief in that country. That it should be in activity at this moment, when the whole earth should be at rest and quiet, is passing strange! There must be some radical fault in the people, or in their superiors; derived from their ancestors, or originating in themselves, that baffles calculation. It is vain to lay it on the present government; for it has been the same under every government. We remember the White Boys, the Prep-o-day Boys, the Defenders, with a score of other denominations, all restless, turbulent, discontented; and when they could find no others to fight with, fighting among themselves.

Ireland itself should furnish a remedy for this state of barbarism, by tracing the cause correctly, and stating it truly. If it were a distant province of our empire, in India for instance, we should be fully as much informed on the real state of affairs—perhaps more than at present we are of Ireland. We even know private persons who have visited that island for business, or otherwise, who confessed that they could give no more light into the mystery than their friends who had remained on the opposite coast of St. George's channel.

We consider it as coming within the department of the political periscope to remark, that there is at this time a very great number of foreigners over in England from various commissioners, to enquire "what sort of a place that England is, of which they have heard so much, and which has stood so stately in her late trying circumstances." We augur good, much good from this: We know that our look, our leaving, our institutions, our habits of thinking, are at this moment the enquiry of more than half of Europe: it must end well.

.....
We now advert to a home incident or two, and conclude the present report.

Among the transactions in Parliament it had been proposed to raise the annual income of the Princess of Wales to *Fifty Thousand Pounds*.

The Princess being informed of that intention declined accepting the whole of it on the following communication:

Princess of Wales's Letter to the Speaker.

"The Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will acquaint the House of Commons, that she has received from Viscount Castlereagh the copy of a resolution voted yesterday in a Committee of the whole House, enabling his Majesty to grant out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain the annual sum of fifty thousand pounds, for her maintenance: and the Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will express to the House of Commons her sincere thanks for this extraordinary and unsolicited mark of its munificence.

"The Princess of Wales at the same time desires Mr. Speaker will inform the House of her deep regret, that the burthen of the people should be at all increased on account of the circumstances in which she has been placed; and that she cannot consent to any addition to those burthenes beyond what her situation may appear to require. That she therefore hopes the House will re-consider its resolution, for the purpose of limiting the income now proposed to be settled upon the Princess of Wales, to the annual sum of thirty-five thousand pounds; which will be quite sufficient, and will be accepted with the liveliest gratitude, as an unequivocal proof that the Princess of Wales has secured the good opinion and protection of the House of Commons.

Connaught House, July 4, 1814.

House of Commons.

The Duke of Wellington, with the permission of the House, presented himself at the Bar, to express his acknowledgement of the honour conferred upon him by a Vote of Thanks of that House. When the Members were seated the Duke rose, took off his hat, and addressed the Speaker in the most respectful manner. The Speaker then rose, took off his hat, and replied with much eloquence:

"My Lord—Since I had the honour of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed; but none without some mark or note of your rising glory. The military triumphs which your valour has achieved upon the banks of the Douro, and the Tagus, of the Ebro, and the Garonne, have called for the spontaneous

shouts of admiring nations. Those triumphs it is needless on this day to recount. Their names have been written by your conquering sword in the annals of Europe, and we shall hand them down with exultation to our children's children. It is not, however, the grandeur of military success which has alone fixed our admiration, or commanded our applause; it has been that generous and lofty spirit which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know that the day of battle was always a day of victory; that moral courage and enduring fortitude, which in perilous times, when gloom and doubt had beset ordinary minds, stood nevertheless unshaken; and that ascendancy of character, which uniting the energies of jealous and rival nations, enabled you to wield at will the fate and fortunes of mighty empires.—For the repeated thanks and grants bestowed upon you by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services, you have thought fit this day to offer us your acknowledgements; but this nation well knows that it is still largely your debtor. It owes to you the proud satisfaction, that amidst the constellation of illustrious warriors who have recently visited our country, we could present to them a leader of our own, to whom all, by common acclamation, conceded the pre-eminence; and when the will of Heaven, and the common destinies of our nature shall have swept away the present generation, you will have left your great name an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory, and in serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate the existence of this country amongst the ruling nations of the earth.—It now remains only that we congratulate your Grace upon the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed, and we doubt not, that the same splendid talents, so conspicuous in war, will maintain with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honour and interests in peace.”

Dresden, July 12.—The explosion which happened here on the 27th of June was one of the most tremendous recorded in history; it has crowned the calamities which have so long afflicted our unfortunate city.

During the armistice of 1813, the French erected before the Black-gate of the New Town a considerable *tete-de-pont*, which they called the Emperor's Entrenchment. In this entrenchment they constructed a large fort of wood, and a spacious vault, where they established a vast powder magazine, which was surrendered by the ca-

pitulation. This magazine contained upwards of 100,000 quintals of gunpowder, partly in barrels, partly in cartridges, grenades, &c. It was guarded by Russian soldiers.

On the 27th of June some Saxon artillerists were to fetch a certain quantity of powder from this magazine, and a number of peasants had been ordered to remove it. Some detachments of Russian troops were exercising near the place. About half past eight o'clock part of the wooden fort blew up with such a tremendous explosion, that the ground was shaken to a great distance. All the men and animals within the distance of a thousand paces from the fort, fell victims to this accident. Several persons were killed by the beams, the palisades, and other things belonging to the fort; and others suffered severely from the pressure of the air. The arms and legs of these unfortunate people were carried to an immense distance. The buildings of the New Town, situated near the entrenchment, and among others, the church, were so violently shaken, that not a single pane of glass in them was left whole, and the altar and organ were much damaged. The academy of the Cadets has also suffered exceedingly. The barracks, in which 2,800 Russians were quartered, are entirely ruined, and those troops had great difficulty to escape from them into the New Town.

The consternation occasioned by this misfortune was heightened, when it was known that the fire had communicated to that part of the wooden fort which contained the principal store of powder, cartridges, and grenades. The most prompt assistance was requisite to prevent an explosion still more dreadful than the first,

An Aulic Counsellor had the courage to seize and pull away a beam that was on fire, and that alone would have been sufficient to annihilate us. The cellars where the powder was deposited were covered with earth and dung, and Heaven interposed in our favour. It began to rain about eight o'clock, and the rain lasted the whole day.

Even in the Old Town upwards of 1000 houses were much damaged by the shock. Beans were thrown to the opposite side of the Elbe, which proves the extreme violence of the explosion. It was felt as far as Pirna, which is four leagues from Dresden, and the windows were broken there in almost all the houses of the Castle Street. The number of persons who perished by this catastrophe is not correctly ascertained.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, July 23 1814.

How would the "nothing doing," — "all at a stand," which in the City of London exists from merchant to merchant, be estimated in most other cities of Europe? — It would be thought "a world of business," — "a world of trade?" — So much is the commercial man, in common with others, f�cied by circumstances!

Be that as it may, the present Report ~~must~~ be allowed to allot the first place to the state of Bullion and Exchanges, the appearances of which are now highly satisfactory. About this time last year, the price of gold, though fluctuating, was *per oz* at least *51. 8s.* [*51. 18s. fine gold, Aug. 19, 1813.*] it is now *41. 5s.* [*fine about 2s. more.*] This article, then, is approaching towards the fixed Bank price of *31. 17s. 6d.* though it is known also that the Bank, occasionally, has purchased at a price as high as *41.* but this only occasionally.

Silver in dollars was about *7s.* [*fine silver 7s. 6d.*] it is now about *5s. 9½.* so that this also is approaching towards the legal standard, which is *5s. per oz.* Now this alteration has not been effected by a diminution of the amount of bank notes, or by any other detrimental diminution whatever. At present we understand that gold and silver are coming into the country rapidly, and quitting it slowly. Every day, therefore, brings us nearer to *par.* Here we ought to record a fact that may stand as an example of *what has been.* A short time ago, a gentleman of a most respectable banking-house in an out port had occasion to send notes of that bank into France, where his agent could obtain for them at the then course of exchange, no more than *twelve shillings and sixpence for the pound sterling* — at that rate they were *pledged, not paid;* and bullion was subsequently sent over to redeem them.

Last year Exchange on Amsterdam was about *20.* it is now *35.* — On Paris it was about *19.* it is now *22. 10.* On Oporto it was *77.* it is now *67.* These differences strikingly exhibit the effects of a change from a state of war to a state of peace: from gold, &c. in request, at any price, for the payment of immense armaments, to gold in a state of activity as a means of liquidating commercial balances. Our troops are not all withdrawn from foreign parts, nor the credits opened by this nation as a bellige-

rent fully closed, we cannot but consider the progress made as extremely rapid, in proportion to the time; and as hinting very strongly at prosperous days at hand.

By way of illustrating the "nothing" of London merchants, we insert the report of the quantity of cotton wool sent over to our new customer [France] in the course of the last week. A tolerable specimen, surely!

Cotton Wool	8688 lb.	Dieppe
	171184	Havre
	7960	Holland
	12682	Hamburgh
	75018	Calais
	82128	Dunkirk
	22241	Rouen

The safe arrival of two considerable fleets has placed a mass of property at the disposal of the merchants.

SUGARS have met with a favourable market, on the whole; for it has been observed that the smallest deduction from the market price, has been immediately followed by biddings. In fact, extensive business has been done: the week's sales have exceeded 7,000 hds.—at an advance of 4s. per cwt. with considerable enquiries after *fine* for exportation. The total quantity, after the vessels are discharged, may amount to about 100,000 hds. The refined market feels the same briskness, and the same augmentation of price. Fine qualities, generally, in very great request—for exportation, no less than for home consumption; and for France, no less than for other countries on the continent.

Statement of the delivery of Sugars, &c. for one week; with the Stock in the Warehouses.

STOCK: Home-Conn. Export Total
35,169 Hhds. 3840 510 4350
13,675 Tierces 1437 18 1455

COFFEE: 42,538 Casks 19 623 633
150,425 Bags 248 1152 1426

RUM: 15,924 Puncheons 191 307 498
229 Hhds. 4 0 4

MOLASSES: 1574 Casks.

COTTON is, on the whole, in demand: the arrival of five vessels from America at Liverpool, rather damped the market; but it recovered almost directly. The London sale might be for the week, about 2,100 bags; the Liverpool, about 6,800 bags; almost all sold to the trade. Cotton twist is in very extensive request.

COTTON keeps fully parallel with other colonial articles. There is a strong disposition in the market to purchase; and much

might be done at a steady price. The holders feel this; and depend on experiencing a rise. Considerable enquiries are therefore made for purchase by private contract; and sorts not absolutely the best, or in the best condition, are caught at. The quantity in London, after delivery of the fleets, may average about 60,000 hds. and 180,000 bags and barrels.

RUM meets with a trifling demand; and heavy sale. There will be no Jamaica at market for some time; and there is no demand for Leeward Island.

BRANDY will derive advantage from the late change in the duty: the consumption will increase, and the demand will improve in proportion.

One of the *Fisheries*, it is reported, has proved very successful. There are 163 vessels out in all: 68 at Davis's Straits, the rest at Greenland. It is understood, that the Davis's Straits has had the luck on its side: the Greenland Ships are not half laden.

PROVISIONS find a limited demand for prime parcels of mess beef; but it must be prime. Partial sales of mess pork have been done at 5s. 15s. to 6s. but no brisk demand. The consumption of bacon increases rapidly; stock getting low; especially of the best kinds. Irish butter more plentiful than before; but Dutch less; so that the prices are kept up, by this countervailing absence and supply. The general opinion of the market is, that prices must give way; and this opinion is very likely to work its own fulfilment.

TOBACCO has been very heavy. A favourable report from the continent, by the post, has had the effect of raising the prices in a single morning from 4d. to 3d. per lb. Virginia tobacco in the greatest request.

Fine parcels of COCOA have been for some time past in request; but no supply could be obtained to meet them. What has come by the fleets, has met with a ready sale at advancing prices. 472 bags of Trinidad realized 10s. for the greater proportion; but then, the quality was uncommonly excellent. It is likely that the demand will continue; nor will the price decrease, as the quantity likely to form stock, it is understood, is very limited.

SILK is held up by those who are in possession of any considerable stock, at prices above the present market currency; it may therefore easily be inferred what their opinion is. The demand for this article, as the material for a beautiful manufacture, is likely to increase. Italian silk is of

course the favourite; but it must be acknowledged, to the credit of our countrymen, that the Indian article has been greatly improved of late, and deserves the encouragement it has met with.

Average price of Sugar in last Saturday night's gazette, 53s. 1d.

Aggregate average price of wheat per qr. of England and Wales, 67s. 8d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Warwickshire.

The hay harvest is concluded. The meadow produce in general has been rather defective; but the uplands have seldom turned out a better swarth. Notwithstanding the coolness of the weather, the hay has been well got in, and on the whole is a moderate crop. The turnips (which now make their appearance) are a very kind crop; and have suffered very little from the fly, or the slug. Never did the growing crops of grain bid fairer for an abundant harvest, nor make such rapid progress, as during the present month; nevertheless, the harvest will of necessity be backward. Stock of every description is fast declining in price. Wool is rather lower than last month; the fleece of the season having turned out indifferent, from the severity of the winter. Trade of every description is looking upwards; though at present connections are not established, which are essential to its regular conduct. These, however, are in train; and it is confidently presumed, that when the late ferment of the nation has subsided, industry will assume her wonted vigour.

Essex.—The general improvement in the growing crops during the last month is beyond all conception; in fact, nothing but a view of them could convince any stranger of the agreeable change. The wheats promise to be more than an average crop. Barley, oats, and peas are fine; but in some cases the beans fail. Harvest must be heavy from the great length of straw. Most pieces of clover and grass, though short, are well made. In some places the early sown Swedish turnips have been ploughed up, and those of the common growth in the eastern part of this county are much in want of rain. Potatoes are likely to yield well. At the cattle fairs, the shews of horses have been extremely large, but very few have met with purchasers. Neither is that eagerness of buying lean stock, which has been the case for sometime past, followed up at present.

Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTS.—June 18.

Adamson J. late of Wavertree, in the county of Lancaster, miller. *Sol.* Whiteley, Leigh-street, Liverpool.

Avenell W. of Portsea, Southampton, watchmaker. *Sol.* Shelton, Sessions-house.

Bush Richard, of Norwich, miller. *Sol.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.

Cable Wm. late of Brampton, Kent, butcher. *Sol.* Flexney, Grays Inn-square.

Charnock and Wright, of Hoghton, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. *Sol.* Chippendall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Edwards J. Clare-street, Clare-court, Middlesex, silversmith. *Sol.* Manning, No. 6, Clement's-inn.

Emery George, of Oakhill, Somerset, maltster. *Sol.* Fisher, No. 5, Brick-court, Temple.

Frye John, of Standon, Hertford, stationer. *Sol.* Marriott and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Hilton Robert, late of Wigan, Lancaster, linen-draper. *Sol.* Tarant and Co. Chancery-lane.

Hemp Robert, of Bury St. Edmunds, leather-cutter. *Sols.* Blagrave and Co. Symond's Inn.

Lyon Messrs. late of Great St. Helen's, London, merchants. *Sol.* Paterson, 68, Old Bond-street.

Miller Joseph, of Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.

Partridge Samuel, of Cardiff, Glamorgan, ironmonger. *Sols.* Lambert and Co., 2, Gray's Inn-square.

Payne H. E. of Upper-street, Islington, paper-hanger. *Sol.* King, Castle-street, Holborn.

Pickworth John, jun: of Billingborough, Lincoln, butcher. *Sol.* Gaskell, Gray's Inn.

Ramsden James, of Golcar, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturer. *Sols.* Cardales and Co. Gray's Inn.

Roberts Isaac, of Hereford, wine and brandy-merchant. *Sol.* Bird and Co. Hereford.

Taylor William, of New Malton, York, linen-draper. *Sols.* Reardon and Co. Corbett-court, Gracechurch-street.

Von Hein J. T. of Hamburgh, and Camomile-street, London, merchant. *Sols.* Holt and Co., 38, Threadneedle-street.

Walters James, of Studham, Hertford, farmer. *Sols.* Aubrey and Co. Tooke's-court, Cisitor-street.

Winstanley John, of Bearbinder-lane, London, merchant. *Sol.* Parton, Walbrook.

CERTIFICATES to be granted on or before July 9.

R. Chubb, of Kingsland, Devon, butcher.

George Hill, of Tottenham-court-road, cabinet maker—Abraham Jones, of Chester, wine and spirit merchant—Benj. Linthorne, of Walbrook, London, and James Hare Jolliffe, of Crewkerne, Somerset, merchants—Joseph Mum, parish of St. John, Worcester, maltster.—John Tate, of Crooked-lane, London, mer-

chant. Samuel Watson, of Totness, Devon, maltster.—Samuel Watson, of Ilkeston, Derby, chandler.—William Westcomb, of Exeter, shop-keeper.—Mark Willett, of Chepstow, druggist.

BANKRUPTS. June 21.

Abraham M. Old-Gravel-lane, slopseller. *Sol.* Howard, Jewry-street, Aldgate.

Blackburn Messrs. Plymouth, ship builders. *Sols.* Wilde and Co. Falcon square.

Bowen W. Jermyn-street, Worcester, saddler. *Sol.* James, Milman-place, Bedford-row.

Farrow J. Birmingham, grocer. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Fowler W. Leamington, brewer. *Sols.* Peter and Hewitt, Palsgrave-place, Temple.

Fuller G. E. Crawford-street, Marylebone, broker. *Sol.* Booth, Queen-st. Bloomsbury.

Goldsmith S. G. Ipswich, victualler. *Sol.* Purnett, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

Moore T. High-cross-street, Leicester, hosier. *Sol.* Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Nodin F. S. Lime-street, London, merchant. *Sol.* Hamerton, Great St. Helen's.

Sims J. Oxford-street, victualler. *Sol.* Vincent, Bedford-street.

Smith W. Portsea, linen-draper. *Sols.* Less and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

Sparrow S. jun. Store-street, St. Pancras, upholsterer. *Sol.* Martindale, Gray's-inn-sq.

CERTIFICATES—July 12.

R. Devey, of Stourbridge, Worcester, upholsterer and cabinet-maker.—William Firth, of Liversidge, York, clothier.—William Hague, of Wigan, Lancaster, innkeeper.—James Proctor, of Yarm, York, merchant.—E. G. W. Tuck, of Edmonton, pig-dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. June 25.
Leathorn C. Maidstone, Kent, lime-burner.

Sutton T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Amor W. North Petherton, dealer and Chapman. *Sol.* Warry, New Inn.

Bennett H. Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, money scrivener. *Sol.* Eyles, Castle-street, Houndsditch.

Brooks N. K. Oxford, cornfactor. *Sols.* Nelson and Co. Palsgrave-place, Temple.

Duncan and Young, Huddersfield, York, wool-staplers. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrington-court, Throgmorton-street.

Evans J. Tetbury, Gloucester, wine and brandy merchant. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Habitshaw R. Blackburn, linen-draper. *Sols.* Blakelock, 14, Sergeant's Inn.

Hodgson and Pearson, Liverpool, merchants. *Sols.* Cooper and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane.

Kemball J. Monk's Elcigh, Suffolk, miller. *Sols.* Blagrave and Walter, Symond's Inn.

Lewis W. Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-pond, corn dealer. *Sol.* Lee, Three-crown-court, Southwark.

Martin P. Oxford-street, bookseller. *Sol.* Stenton, Percy-street,

Merricks T. Liverpool, bricklayer. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.

Morris W. Lutterworth, dealer in cattle. *Sols.*
Long and Austen, Holborn-court, Gray's
Inn.

Taylor T. Chester, comb-maker. *Sol.* Huxley,
Temple.

CERTIFICATES.—July 16.

John Appleton, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, timber merchant.—C. Bainbridge, of Sheeugh, drover.—G. Baker, of Yeovil, Somerset, mercer and draper.—J. Baker, jun. of Bristol, victualler.—T. Bowden, Plymouth, bookseller.—Thomas Bunn, of Little Yarmouth, Suffolk, and Robert Bunn, of Newcastle, Northumberland, merchants.—W. Colart, of Whitehaven, merchant.—J. Fitch, of St. Ives, Huntingdon, money scrivener.—J. Frindling, of Chisichurst, Kent, victualler and coachmaster.—W. Hawkins, of Portland-street, Walworth Common, Surrey, carpenter.—R. Richardson, of Wallingford, Berks, linen-draper.—W. Phelps, St. Swithin, Worcester, baker.—J. Pointon, of St. John, in Bedwardine, Worcester, paviour.—W. Phelps, St. Swithin, Worcester, baker.—R. Wild, of Craven-street, Strand, Middlesex, taylor.—R. Williams, of Hampton Wick, Middlesex, tanner.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—June 28.

Heathorn C. of Maidstone, lime burner.
Sutton T. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Amerson J. Great Snoring, Norfolk, miller.
Sols. Ballachey and Co. Angel-court.
Clement Joseph, Wapping-wall, Shadwell, ship-chandler. *Sol.* Ashfield, Mark-lane.
Larue T. Bristol, tinner. *Sols.* Sir S. Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn.
Piam J. R. Westminster Road, Lambeth, corn and flour factor. *Sol.* Hamerton, Great St. Helen's.
Shirley B. Sheffield, grocer. *Sol.* Barber, Fetter-lane.
Stanes R. C. Chelmsford, Essex, bookseller.
Sols. Aubrey and Co. Took's-court.
Thomas R. Helston, Cornwall, grocer. *Sol.* Shaw, Staple Inn.

CERTIFICATES.—July 19.

W. Annes, of Cheapside, London, watchmaker.—Messrs. Comberland, of Leicestershire, hosiers.—J. Love, of Newport, Isle of Wight, cabinet maker and upholsterer.—T. Lovell, of Portsmouth, Hants, rope maker.—J. Matthews, of Worcester, ironmonger.—W. Wayre, Kingston upon Hull, hatter and furrier.

BANKRUPTS.—July 2.

Atkinson A. Crutched Friars, merchant. *Sols.*
Tomlinsons and Co. Cophall-court.
Bush R. of the Out Parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper. *Sols.*
Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Inn-square.
Boothman W. Colne, Lancashire, innkeeper.
Sol. Wiggleworth, Gray's Inn square.
Clare W. Aspull, Lancashire, cotton spinner.
Sol. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
Dewer R. Lucas-street, Rotherhithe, smith.
Sol. Hutchinson, Crown court.

Faukner J. Crutched Friars, merchant. *Sol.*
Tomlinsons and Co. Cophall-court.

Hall W. of the West Mill, Durham, miller.
Sol. Meredith, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Ledger H. jun. Spa Road, Bermondsey, dyer.
Sol. Vandercom and Comyn, Bush-lane.

Owtram F. Worksop, linen-draper. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Oram J. Cricklade, Wiltshire, cheese-factor.
Sol. G. Bevir, Cirencester.

Peters J. Friday-street, Cheapside, dealer.
Sol. Tilbury, Falcon-court, Aldersgate-street.

Robson G. George-yard, Lombard-street, merchant. *Sol.* Nind, Throgmorton street.

Wilnot T. Cheyney Walk, Chelsea, coal-merchant. *Sol.* Harman, Wine Office-court.

CERTIFICATES.—July 22.

R. Day, late of Trinity-square, merchant.—J. Thomas, late of Bristol, wine merchant.—C. Stewart, of West Harding-street, Fetter-lane, smith.—J. Jones, of Chester, linen draper. T. and R. Hudson, of Bishopwearmouth, Durham, coal-fitters.—J. Long, of Kingston, Surrey, maltster.—J. Osborne, of Uttoxeter, Stafford, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—July 5.

Birch E. Manchester, cotton merchant. *Sols.*
Willis and Co. Warrford-court.

Buckle R. Cheltenham, baker. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Boutell T. Bury St. Edmunds, tallow chandler.
Sol. Cuppage, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

Copland R. jun. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.*
Blackstock & Co. Paper-buildings, Temple.

Flood S. Broad Clift, Devonshire, miller. *Sol.*

Dance, Princes-street, Red Lion-square.

Knowles F. Sheffield, nail maker. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.

Sheath A. and C. Boston, Lincoln, bankers.
Sol. Dunn, Threadneedle-street.

Solomon S. M. Birmingham, pencil maker.
Sols. Baxter and Martin, Furnival's Inn.

Solomon W. Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, fishmonger. *Sol.* Eyles, Castle-street.

Tregent J. P. Birmingham, upholsterer. *Sol.*

B. Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Willis W. North Shields, ship owner. *Sol.*
Morton, Gray's Inn-square.

CERTIFICATES.—July 26.

Griffin, Joseph, of Walsall, Stafford, iron dealer.—Mealing, Edmund, Adelphi, Middlesex, wine and brandy merchant.—Raybould, William, of Goswell-street, Middlesex, brass founder.—Simpson, John, of Shepherd's Bush, Fulham, Middlesex, farmer.—Webb, Thomas, jun. of Gosport, Hants, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—July 9.

Ainsworth John, Cricketty, Lancashire, dealer.
Sol. Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.

Anderson Alexander, Philpot-lane, merchant.
Sol. Oshaldenton, London-street.

Cole T. C. Bijnfield, Berkshire, dealer. *Sol.*
Rhodes and Co. Saint James's Walk, Clerkenwell.

Crewe Robert, Stafford, victualler. *Sol.*
Lucket, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.

Harrison Nathan, Wigan, Lancashire, wort-sted-dealer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane. Hill E. and C. and Althans, Union-row, Little Tower-hill, corn-factors. *Sol.* Thomas, Fencourt, Fenchurch-street. Hinton G. P. Bristol, wholesale chemist. *Sol.* Sweet and Co Basinghall-street. Lamb John, Newington Causeway, carpenter. *Sol.* Gregory, Clement's-inn. Perkins Edward, Liverpool, hatter. *Sol.* Whitley, Liverpool. Stephens J. W. Manchester, cotton-spinner. *Sol.* Willis and Co, Warrington-court

CERTIFICATES.—July 30.

J. Neal, late of St. Nicholas, Worcester-shire, miller.—J. Hill, of Axminster, Devonshire, innholder.—G. Neeld, late of Winchester, mealman.—S. Southey, late of Bristol, printer.—M. I. Goldston, of Great Prescott-street, Good-man's-fields, merchant.—H. Crawley, of Bristol, rectifier.—H. K. Malcolm, of Holywell-street, Shore-ditch, carpenter.—J. Kirkman, of Clea Thorps, Lincolnshire, inn-keeper.—J. Young, of Foolow, Derbyshire, shop-keeper.—J. Wright, of Alpington, Devonshire, blacksmith.—G. Hampshire, of Butt-lane, Deptford, cabinet-maker.—W. Ham, of Bristol, innholder.

BANKRUPT, SUPERSEDED.—July 12. Davy J. of Lant-street, Southwark, toy-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

Dennis and Jarman, Throgmorton-street, merchant. *Sol.* Bennett, Dean's-court, Doctor's Commons. Hill W. Widdenham Mill, Wiltshire, paper-manufacturer. *Sol.* Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street. Hutchinson W. Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, merchant. *Sol.* Anstice and Wright, Temple. Lillington G. D. Birmingham, commission agent. *Sol.* Mr. Smart, Staple Inn. M. Ring Great Dover-street, Surrey, taylor. *Sol.* Russell, Lant-street. Sea J. Milton, taylor. *Sol.* Herbert Brace, Essex-court, Temple. Wright C. Charles-street, Soho-square, upholsterer. *Sol.* Howett, Symond's Inn.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 2.

Batty, Richard, of Upper Thonge, Almondbury, York; Joseph Batty, jun. of Cartworth, Kirkburton, in the said county, and George Carter, of Upper Thonge, clothiers.—Blylock, Thomas, of Carlisle, Cumberland, merchant.—Butler, Samuel, of Hatfield-street, Blackfriars's-road, manufacturer of ostrich feathers.—Cooke, James, of Middle-street, Cloth-fair, London, wine and brandy merchant.—Ellis, Charles, of Jermyn-street, St. James's, Westminster, tallow chandler.—Evans, Mary, and Walter Evans, of Portsea, Hants, grocers and copartners.—Everett, Francis, of Woolley, Bradford, Wilts, clothier.—Harper, Charles, of Campdenhouse, Snow's-fields, Southwark, Surrey, emery paper and blacking manufacturer.—Hays, Joseph, of Lower East

Smithfield, Middlesex, collar and harness maker.—Tooks, Matthew, late of Bow-lane, London, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Burge and Fooks, King's Arms-buildings, Wood-street, hosiers. *Sol.* Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.

Bellairs A. W. Stamford, and Bellairs J. Derby, bankers. *Sol.* Clinton, Chancery-lane.

Barnard Messrs. Boston, bankers. *Sol.* Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.

Barnard William, Boston, Skirbeck Quarter, banker. *Sol.* Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.

Beazley and Neise, Parliament-street, Westminster, army accoutrement-makers. *Sol.* Hillyard and King, Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street.

Coombes Messrs. Shadwell Dock, coopers. *Sol.* Loxley and Son, Cheapside.

Edwards Messrs. Stamford, Lincoln, bankers. *Sol.* Gaskell, Gray's-inn.

Elsden J. Bush-lane, Cannon-street, bricklayer. *Sol.* Broughton and Newbon, Aldermanry Church-yard.

Fosbery W. Liverpool, and Bamber R. of Dublin, merchants. *Sol.* Blackstock and Buncle, Temple.

Gaskarth J. Oxford-street, linen-draper. *Sol.* Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street.

Hughes J. King-street, Wapping, victualler. *Sol.* Whittons, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Hodgson W. Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street, paper stainer. *Sol.* Addis, Park-street, Westminster.

Lovembury M. Weston, Somersetshire, victualler. *Sol.* Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.

Lamb J. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. *Sol.* Milne and Parry, Temple.

Sidgrevages G. Preston, cotton-manufacturer. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

Vallack R. W. East Stonehouse, Devonshire, flour-factor. *Sol.* Darke and Church, Princes street, Bedford-row.

Wright Charles, Charles-street, Soho-square, upholsterer. *Sol.* Howell, Symond's Inn.

Wilson W. Hawkesdale, Cumberland, dealer. *Sol.* Mounsey and Fisher, Staple Inn.

Whitam J. Preston, spirit-dealer. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn.

Williamsou D. Liverpool, limner. *Sol.* Batty, Chancery-lane.

White J. Windsor Terrace, City Road, merchant. *Sol.* Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.

CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 6.

J. Försdick, of Dalby-terrace, City-road, builder.—B. Thompson, Nun's Green, near Peckham, farmer.—J. Brook, of Leeds, cabinet-maker.—J. K. Ridley, of Widgeon-hill, Herefordshire, farmer.—J. Halmack, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, mercer.—J. Cliff, of Aston, Cheshire, linen-draper.—S. Southey, late of Bristol, dealer.—C. Redpath, of Gower-place, Saint Pancras, painter.—J. Ford, of Liverpool, house-builder.—J. Field, late of Plymouth, merchant.—J. Barkworthy, of Exeter, horn-manufacturer.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Amsterdam, us. 35—Ditto at sight, 34-4—Rotterdam, 10-11—Hamburg, 31-6—Altona, 31-7 2s—Paris, 1 day's date, 22-10—Ditto, 2 us. 22-30—Madrid in paper—Ditto eff 43—Cadiz, in paper—Cadiz, eff. 42—Bilboa 42—Palermo, prr oz. 143d—Leghorn, 57—Genoa, 52—Venice, in eff. 20—Naples, 44—Lisbon, 68—Oporto, 67—Dublin, 7—Cork, 7½—Agio Bank of Holland, 3 per cent.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. from 21st June to July 20th, 1814, at the Office of Messrs. Risdon and Danant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

London Dock Stock, 10*l.* to 10*l.*—West-India Dock, 15*l.*—East-India Dock, 12*l.*—Globe Assurance Stock, 11*l.*—Imperial ditto Shares, 48*l.*—Eagle ditto ditto 2*l.* 2*s.*—Hope ditto ditto, 2*l.* 6*s.*—Atlas ditto ditto, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—East-London Water-Works, 70*l.*—Kent ditto, ——London Institution Shares, 36*l.*—Grand Junction Canal ditto, ——Kennet and Avon ——Leeds and Liverpool, 20*l.*—Wiltz and Berks, ——Thames and Medway, 2*l.* 2*s.* to 2*l.*—Huddersfield, 1*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Surrey, ——Grand Western, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Grand Union, 9*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*